

CHEMISTS SHOW
HOW WASTE MAY
BE FARM RELIEF

Dollars From Dross Is One
Result of Use Found for
By-Products of Soil

WIDE MARKET OPENS
FOR NEW MATERIALS

Solution of Agricultural Prob-
lem Said to Lie in Natural
Sciences, Not Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EVANSTON, Ill.—By making
cornstalks into furniture, cornstalks into
silk and sugar-cane bagasse into
lumber, farmers may turn farm
waste into farm relief, speakers told
the American Chemical Society In-
stitute here.

But to be practical, they agreed,
the chemists' contribution of finding
new uses for farm by-products must
be linked with the best efforts of both
business men and agriculturists.

The organized efforts of chemists
to help farmers, indicated by this
meeting at Northwestern University,
is a new policy, said Dr. Frank C.
Whitmore, director of the institute.
Heretofore the agricultural chemist
has devoted himself strictly to tech-
nical problems of soil and crops. Here
he is considering how he may open
new markets in the hope of making
farming more profitable.

Billions of Tons Now Lost

"Billions of tons of material are
now thrown away from American
farms for lack of knowledge as to
how they may be used profitably,"
declared Dr. Whitmore. "Great sums
are now spent in helping agricultur-
ists, but most of them are used by ex-
periment stations to convert the
food crops. We hope to see funds
used to hire an army of business
men, agriculturists and chemists
who will be put to work developing
new farm markets. The solution of
farm problems lies in the natural
sciences, not in politics."

Dr. Whitmore gave a hint of the
vast possibilities of development in
this field by telling the story of fur-
fural, a by-product of the oat fields.
Fifteen years ago there wasn't a
pound of it in the world. Now it is
so common that anyone can see it by
looking at an electric light bulb or
a radio panel. The black, shiny in-
sulating material used in these ob-
jects is in many cases made out of
this new substance.

Indeed, a factory in Cedar Rapids,
Ia., that is known for its breakfast
food, turns out 200 tons a day of the
white material that is used in this
by-product. It is sold by the tank-
car at a rate of 15 cents a
pound, said Dr. Whitmore. He fore-
saw its serving also to make fur-
niture within a few years.

Handling Must Be Improved

Efficient handling of waste mat-
erials is essential to its profitable
use, cautioned Dr. G. M. Rummel of
the United States Department of Ag-
riculture.

"Cornstalks and other waste mat-
erials are cheap products," he said.
"Every time you throw these things
away, you are throwing away a por-
tion of the value of the crop. It tends
to put you on the red side of the
ledger. Hand labor must not be
used if it is possible to use ma-
chinery."

"If we are to find value in corn-
stalks, we shall have to extend our
engineering and skilled management
to the farm. Perhaps the biggest
thing to come out of the use of corn
waste will be to develop better en-
gineering conditions in the corn
belt. It would relieve farmers of a
whole lot of drudgery."

A machinery which would separate
the cornstalk from the ear, husk
and leaves is needed and doubtless
can be developed, Institute speakers
pointed out.

BRITISH WESLEYANS
REMOVE BAR TO WOMEN

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Wesleyan confer-
ence at Liverpool has given a gen-
eral provisional approval to wom-
en's admission to the ministry, to
which they have hitherto been ex-
cluded. By an overwhelming ma-
jority upon a show of hands, after
an amendment had been rejected by
184 to 140 votes, the conference ap-
proved the report of a committee
presided over by Dr. W. Russell
Maltby, which recommended this
course.

The report says that women be-
lieving themselves to have a call to
the ministry shall offer themselves
under the same regulations as apply
to men. That after a four years'
course of training they shall serve
four years on probation and then be
ordained. That as by marriage a
woman accepts another vocation in-
volving responsibilities which would
interfere with the fulfillment of the
duties of the ministry, her marriage
shall be regarded as equivalent to
resignation. The decision is subject
to confirmation at the pastoral
session.

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Woman Warden Makes Success
of Running Boys' Reformatory

Holds Unusual Post



MRS. G. A. WATERS

'TALKING-MOVIE'
CENSORSHIP IS
FURTHER MIXED

New Pennsylvania Ruling
Is That Censors Have No
Jurisdiction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Judge
Harry S. McDewitt, of Common Pleas
Court, in a ruling which is entirely
at variance with a decision handed
down by another judge in a similar
case some weeks ago, has just held
that the Pennsylvania State Board of
Censors has no legal right to assume
censorship over language used in
conjunction with the exhibition of
motion picture films.

The action was taken in the case
of movievone by the Fox Film Cor-
poration. A short time ago Judge J.
Willis Martin upheld the censors in
an action, brought by Vitaphone,
Inc., which sought injunction pro-
ceedings to restrain the board from
reviewing the spoken word of its
productions. The latter company has
filed an appeal to the Supreme Court,
and, according to a statement by
Harry L. Knapp, chairman, the board
will also carry the Vitaphone case to
the same tribunal.

"The regulation of the board," said
Judge McDewitt, discussing the
censor's effort to require the submis-
sion of language in order to ob-
tain approval of a "talking" picture,
"is an obvious attempt to extend its
jurisdiction beyond that conferred
upon it by the Legislature."

"It is a attempt on the part of the
board to step out beyond the con-
fines merely of examining and ap-
proving or disapproving 'all films,
reels or views' and to appropriate to
its jurisdiction the censorship of any
language or music used in connec-
tion with the exhibition of a film,
whether the same be uttered by a
person or by a mechanical device."

"Indeed, the position of the board,
as stated by its counsel, in the brief
filed by him in the appeal by Vita-
graph, Inc., raising the same ques-
tion, reveals an intention on the part
of the board to extend its jurisdic-
tion far beyond even these arbitrary
boundaries, so as to cover the entire
exhibition as a whole of moving pic-
ture films."

The Case for Quicker Justice

What England Has Done to Modernize the Law

Rapidly changing social and eco-
nomic conditions are working con-
stantly increasing demands upon an
outgrown administration of
criminal law. Some of the needs
for improvement are being set forth
and possible remedies indicated in a
series of articles for *The Christian Science Monitor*, of which
the following is the last.

By WILLIAM LATEY

Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple
LONDON—Before leaving the sub-
ject of the civil law procedure, I will
touch upon two factors which have a
direct bearing on the administration
of justice: (1) the law of libel; and
(2) the rule that law should be ad-
ministered in open court.

On the first point it is certain that
the English law of libel is the most
severe in the world, with the result
that the press is perforce most re-
strained in its criticism of people,
only parliamentary reports and judi-
cial and other utterances in court
being absolutely privileged, and even
then such utterances must be fairly
reported, if the newspaper concerned
is to be immune from a libel action.

Apart from the libel law, if a
newspaper comments upon a matter
so as to prejudice a fair trial, the
editor may be sent to prison for con-
tempt of court, and editors are some-
times fined for this offense. In prac-
tice therefore the continental habit
of trial by newspaper is almost un-
known in England.

Fresh Air of Publicity

On the second point, the fresh air
of publicity is regarded as an essen-
tial of lawsuits and criminal trials
when they come into open court, and
the English judiciary is almost
unanimous as to the perils of pro-

Cuts Expenses and Raises
Number in School—Ends
Severe Punishment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OKLAHOMA CITY—The way of a
woman with 843 inmates of the Boys'
Reformatory of Oklahoma has pro-
duced remarkable results.

Politicians scoffed when Mrs. G.
A. Waters was appointed warden of
the institution at Granite. They pre-
dicted that the young prisoners would
"run over" a woman warden. Never
before had a woman been placed in
complete charge of an American
penal institution for male prisoners,
they said.

Mrs. Waters was influential polit-
ically and determined to carry for-
ward the plans of her husband, who
had been warden. She obtained the
appointment but the outcry from poli-
ticians was great.

Her first act was to cut down on
jobs for "deserving politicians" in
order to "have more money to take
care of the boys." As a result she
cut down her expenditures to \$160
per month as compared with \$400
per month for previous years.

She induced more boys to avail
themselves of educational facilities.
As a result she had 88 eighth-grade
graduates as compared with 22 for
the previous year. The average grade
was 87, higher than the average in
the grade schools of Greer County.

She operated the institution, over-
crowded with 843 inmates, on the
same appropriation given in 1920
when there were but 300 inmates.

The institution has a tannery, a
farm and a tailor shop. The tannery
was put on a paying basis for the
first time in its history. The 2500-
acre farm produced fruit, garden
truck, feed for 61 dairy cows, pork
and \$22,000 worth of cotton.

The farm provided work for only
100 boys. The majority had to work
on the mountain breaking granite
and digging gravel. While this is not
unhealthy it trains the boys for no
trade.

The food per inmate costs but 22
cents a day.

Before Mr. and Mrs. Waters came
boys were hung up by their thumbs
as punishment. Her husband put a
stop to that. After he had passed on,
the "water cure" returned and soli-
tary confinement in "the hole" was
frequent. Now the "water cure" is
forbidden and "the hole" rarely used
for weeks," Mrs. Waters said.

"Our greatest need is a modern
parole system and employment ser-
vice. Eighty-five per cent of our boys
come from broken homes. I have
been endeavoring to extend the
desire to make all Alsatians good
Frenchmen. The efforts were too
strenuous to teach French to the in-
habitants who knew only German,
and to break up a system of con-
fessional schools which applied to
Alsace and not to France. Mr.
Poincaré saw that Alsace must be
absolutely a part of France, but that
the process of assimilation must be
gradual."

These Alsatians, however, in the
course of their life pleaded that their
demands for an autonomous
government in Alsace was the limit
of their wishes and that never did
they desire Alsatian withdrawal from
France. They reiterated that they
had fought the Germans on the same
point as strongly as they have op-
posed the complete absorption into
France.

Following the armistice there have
been French governments which
admittedly proceeded to fast
in trying to make all Alsatians good
Frenchmen. The efforts were too
strenuous to teach French to the in-
habitants who knew only German,
and to break up a system of con-
fessional schools which applied to
Alsace and not to France. Mr.
Poincaré saw that Alsace must be
absolutely a part of France, but that
the process of assimilation must be
gradual.

The Alsatians could be encouraged
and were ready to loyal French-
men but could not be bullied. Wisely,
Mr. Poincaré has bused himself re-
versing the mistaken policies and has
promised that the Government would
"respect their traditions and customs
and preserve so long as they had the
desire their school and religious sys-
tem, namely the confessional and
bilingual instruction and a régime
of the concordat."

M. Poincaré went further and ap-
pointed an Alsatian, Alfred Ober-
kirch, Undersecretary of State to ad-
vise on Alsatian matters. Finally he
has allowed the sentenced Alsatian
leaders to go free. In every way the
Government has shown its good will,
and though there may be some
rumbling now, if the Alsatians are
wise and show in Parliament their
sole wish is to be thorough French-
men, the past will be forgotten and
the Alsatian problem may quite
probably be completely liquidated.
Certainly a splendid beginning has
been made.

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Railroads Show Thrift,
Turn Old Tin Into New

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington
FROM old metallic roofing,
empty powder cans or carbide
tins that the railroads would have
thrown on the "junk" heap in a
more expansive era are now emerg-
ing bright new tin buckets, cups,
and other tinware. Old broom
handles are being transformed into
staves for signal flags. Worn-out
cans is stitched by the upholstery
shops of the carriers into cab cur-
tains, locomotive steam pipe cov-
erings, aprons for workmen, ves-
tibule and coach window curtains,
and many other things. The rail-
roads, according to a statement of
the American Railway Association,
are practicing thrift, with con-
sequent savings that run into hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars. A
report submitted by the committee
on control of shop manufacturing
orders for stock material shows the
extent to which reclamation of old
materials is being carried on.

ALSATIAN CHIEF
IS RELEASED BY
M. POINCARE

Dr. Ricklin, Leader of Au-
tonomists in Chamber,
Receives a Pardon

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—President Gaston Dou-
mergue, at the instance of the French
Government, has pardoned Dr. Rick-
lin, leader of the Alsatian Autono-
mists, whose condemnation to prison
at the Colmar trials last May
aroused a furor in France and whose
election to Parliament created con-
sternation in Government circles.

Three other Autonomists imprisoned
at the same time have been recently
set free, and that action is regarded
as among the most courageous which
the Government has taken since
Raymond Poincaré has been Premier.

The Poincaré régime, the second
anniversary of whose taking office
was celebrated on Monday, has been
characterized by decisions made in
face of numerous obstacles and re-
quiring great courage. Invariably
the first criticism of the public has
been followed by general approval.

Even now the press has adopted a re-
served tone on hearing of the
Alsatians' releases. It is indicated
that they will return to their activi-
ties, which are alleged to be sepa-
ratist in nature.

These Alsatians, however, in the
course of their life pleaded that their
demands for an autonomous
government in Alsace was the limit
of their wishes and that never did
they desire Alsatian withdrawal from
France. They reiterated that they
had fought the Germans on the same
point as strongly as they have op-
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probably be completely liquidated.
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GERMANY CANCELS
AUTUMN MANEUVERS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BERLIN—The Reichswehr man-
euvers which were to have taken
place on the East Prussian coast in
September on a large scale, with
the participation of the Army and Navy
have been officially canceled.

The reasons given are the strain-
ed conditions of the Reich's
finances and the urgent desire to
achieve economy in the defense bud-
get. The autumn maneuvers in
Silesia will take place as planned.

ITALY ASKS RUSSIA
TO CONTINUE SEARCH

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Rescue
Commission has received an official
request from the Italian Govern-
ment to search for the still missing
men carried off in the bag of the
Italia as well as an offer of two air-
planes to assist.

The Italian Government also of-
fered to finance repairs to the ice-
cutter Krassin and to supply a car-
load of food for an expedition.

PUBLIC WORKS
FAVORED AS BAR
TO DEPRESSION

Federal Chief of Building
Sees Possible Saving for
Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Automatic ex-
pansion of public works construction
by the Federal Government in periods
of business depression has been ap-
proved by Dr. John M. Gries, chief of
the Division of Building and Housing
in the Department of Commerce. He
indorsed the plan as a check to un-
employment, a saving to the Govern-
ment in lower prices, and a probable
stimulus to similar public enterprise
by states and cities.

Legislation authorizing the appro-
priation \$150,400,000 for public works
was considered by the Senate Com-
mittee on Commerce. The proposal
was intended to prepare the way, so
that any delay in making authoriza-
tions during an industrial slump
might be avoided. Action hinged
upon a 10 per cent drop in the value
of construction contracts for a three-
months period, as compared with the
corresponding months for the three
previous years. Dr. Gries prepared his
memorandum for the Senate com-
mittee.

"Among those who grant that the
Federal Government is concerned
with the mitigation of the effects of
a widespread depression and ex-
tended period of general unemploy-
ment, there seems to be a practical
unanimity of opinion that the Gov-
ernment well may pursue its pub-
lic construction at an accelerated rate
during such a period," he said.

"You recall the arguments, which
I believe to be valid, that by so do-
ing there is created not only the
direct employment of men who
might otherwise suffer want or re-
quire direct relief, but more employ-
ment and activity throughout the
country in the manufacture of mat-
erials such as cement, lumber and
steel, the production of coal to be
used in the manufacture of these
materials, and in railway transpor-
tation; there is the further stimulus
to trade and industry generally as a
result of the increased purchasing
power of the men employed."

Raskob Resigns
Committee Posts
in General Motors

To Devote Full Time to
Managing Democratic
Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John J. Raskob,
chairman of the Democratic National
Committee, has just resigned as
chairman of the finance committee
of the General Motors Corporation
and as a member of the executive
committee in order to devote his en-
tire time to the direction of Gov-
ernor Smith's campaign for the Pres-
idency.

Announcement of the acceptance
of the resignation was made at the
offices of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., pres-
ident of General Motors.

There is Dr. Paul Laubenthal,
graduate engineer of Stuttgart, ac-
complished in gliding; a tall, stud-
ious looking man with quizzical eyes,
and there is Peter Hesselbach, shy,
amiable, sometimes barefooted, is 25
years old, a student of Leipzig and
holder of the world's passenger-car-
rying glider record of something in
the neighborhood of five hours.

Then there is Frank Blunt, former
New York newspaperman, who acts
as go-between for the gliders and a
swarm of newspapermen and pho-
tographers, and as agent of J. C.
Penney, recent Princeton graduate,
who is backing the tests. The four
live in a weatherbeaten cottage on
the cliff that is an eyebrow bending
over the sea; nothing is hurried; the
tests do not have to be made today
or tomorrow, or yet the day after.

At General Motors offices it was
said Mr. Raskob had found the duties
of his new political position too
numerous to permit him to retain
active directorship of the financial
operations of the automotive organi-
zation. It was intimated that there
will be no bar to Mr. Raskob's re-
election to the finance committee
of General Motors following the com-
pletion of the national campaign.

Although the announcement of Mr.
Raskob's resignation makes no refer-
ence to his position as a director of
the General Motors Corporation it is
assumed in financial circles here that
he intends to retain his identification
with the corporation, taking what
virtually amounts to a "leave of ab-
sence" for the duration of the cam-
paign.

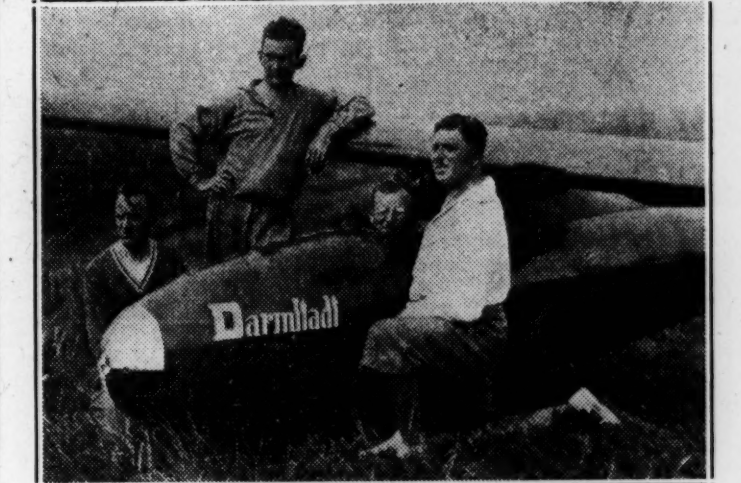
Dodging Crocodiles and Rhinoceroses
'Comes Free' in Motor Trip to Timbuktu

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A journey by motor-
car across the Sahara from Algiers
to Timbuktu is an experience crowded
with interest and unexpected
events, according to Miss Katherine
Locke, lecturer and writer of
Youngstown, O., who has just re-
turned from a tour of Northern
Africa.

Miss Locke was marooned for 10
days on an island in the Niger,
dodged crocodiles and rhinoceroses
in a forced punting trip on the same
river, and was said to be the first
white woman to visit the Gout of
Marakech in his 3000-year-old home
in the Atlas Mountains.

Miss Locke said her party had mot-
ored across the Sahara to Timbuktu,
accompanied by a military escort.

Cape Cod Breezes Keep Gliders
Sniffing, But Won't Let Them Fly

German Glider Pilots Now on Cape Cod Awaiting Favorable Winds in Order
to Make the First Test of Motorless Gliders in the United States. Left
to right they are: Frank Blunk, Dr. Paul Laubenthal, Peter Hesselbach
and Capt. Paul Roehre.

Winds From Off the Atlantic Perversely Refuse What
They Should Be Doing, but Germans Shrug
—'Some Day They Will'

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BOLT MOVEMENT IN SOLID SOUTH FOUND GAINING

Widespread Disaffection
Over Smith Reported by
Observers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Democrats are in revolt and it is going to require hard and delicate work to ease them back into line is the consensus of newspaper men and members of Congress who recently made a political survey of a number of heretofore "loyal" states.

On trains, in hotel lobbies and in party strongholds the danger of a big bolt movement is now conceded. But few persons, these men assert, fail to see the widespread disaffection in the ranks caused by the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency and the election of John J. Raskob as chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

The recent meeting at Asheville of the "bone-dry" wing of the party, engineered by Bishop James E. Cannon Jr., of Richmond, Va., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Dr. Arthur J. Barton, of Atlanta, Ga., another Anti-Saloon League "wheel horse," is not the thing that is reported as primarily worrying North Carolina and other Southern Democrats, but rather a deep-rooted disaffection in the ranks of the people everywhere and the uncompromising anti-Smith attitude of thousands of lifelong and heretofore faithful Democrats.

Revolt Threatens
The thousands of silent men and women who have refrained from aligning themselves with any organization are the ones who are causing concern among party leaders. In heretofore rock-ribbed Democratic strongholds, it is said, if the election were held today, according to well posted observers, it is believed that North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia would not give their electoral votes to Governor Smith.

The harmony slogan of O. Max Gardner, candidate for Governor of North Carolina, will probably be adopted by other southern leaders. It is being argued that this is not

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Copley—"Don't Tell George," 8:30.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 4. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 6, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Exhibitions
Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway—Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.
Grace Home Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.
Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, prints and small sculpture. Open daily, 10 to 6, through July 24.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.
Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Foss Chocolates
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
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Catherine Cannon, Inc.
Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

After the Theater or Church enjoy a delicious Soda or College Ice, or perhaps, Waffles.
Our candy is renowned for quality and assortment. Why not take a box home?

Fowle's News Co.
Tourists make our store your first stop in Newburyport.

At FOWLE'S FOUNTAIN you will find just the right refreshment.
SODAS—ICES—SANDWICHES
CANADA DRY GINGER ALE

17 State Street
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

At the End of the Newburyport Turnpike

the time to "kick voters out of the party"; persuasion will avail more than attempts to coercion. A drive now to rid the party of prospective bolters would bring about a split as bad or worse than those of the old Populist days, some observers have said.

Women Cause Concern
A survey of the South, it is said, shows the reports of the hostile attitude of many Southern women is true, and there is much apprehension lest they vote for Herbert Hoover or stay at home. One of the problems of party leaders in North Carolina and neighboring states is to hold in line the women who do not place a high value upon party regularity when it runs contrary to what they regard as moral scruples.

Brownlow Jackson, Republican State Chairman, claims the State by a majority of 75,000 to 100,000. The Republicans are also claiming Florida. Glenn P. Skipper now G. O. P. leader there, recently in Washington, said his State would go for Hoover if the election were held today.

Ban on Laborites Sought in Mexico

Union of Revolutionary Parties
to Demand More Removals
—Peace Outlook Better

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Union of Revolutionary Parties, in which the Agrarians are represented, have decided at a meeting here to petition President Calles to eliminate all members of the Labor Party from the administration.

The union also decided to request the Oregonista blocs in both houses of Congress to expel the laborite deputies and senators.

A committee was appointed to find a means to obtain the dismissal of those state governors who were either members of the Labor Party or were guilty of "serious outrages."

The meeting was characterized by a radical change of attitude on the part of the agrarians, who, instead of threatening civil war, counseled serenity.

A statement by Police Chief Gen. Antonio Rios Zertuche is regarded in some quarters as possibly paving the way for an official announcement withdrawing the sting of his recent assertion that the Roman Catholic clergy were to blame for the assassination of Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

The statement said the clergy were co-operating in the investigation of the slaying. Last week General Zertuche announced that "responsibility for the crime lies with the Catholic clergy." It was thought that this first assertion might be modified to apply to some individual or group instead of the clergy as a whole.

Traces of the ominous atmosphere which has prevailed since the assassination are disappearing. Pledges of support continue to pour in on President Calles from all parts of the country leading to a feeling of hope for the future.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; light westerly winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, mostly to northwest.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds, mostly to northwest.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 68
Atlantic City 71
Boston 71
Buffalo 68
Calgary 68
Chicago 68
Denver 68
Des Moines 68
Eastport 62
Galveston 80
Hatteras 82
Helena 82
Jacksonville 82
Kansas City 72
Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 6:06 p. m.
Wednesday, 6:30 p. m.

**A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
EITHER
A "BITE" OR A FULL MEAL**

Waldorf Restaurant
226 Huntington Avenue

ALWAYS A LARGE VARIETY ON
THE MENU TO SELECT FROM
42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

Filene's
BOSTON

Youthful fashion at much lower prices
than last year, the keynote of
our August Fur Sale
beginning Monday, July 23

Compare Filene furs with others as to quality, workmanship, style, fit, finished appearance and we believe these fashionable fur values will delight you.

Open a charge account

Universal Topics for Education Are Called Conducive to Peace

The More Embracing the
Subject the Better, Institute
Speakers Believe

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SEATTLE, Wash.—International education was the chief topic of discussion at the Northwest session of the Institute of International Relations completed its first full day of meeting here Monday.

The family of nations was likened to a family of children by Dr. G. M. Stratton, professor of psychology at the University of California. Just as a child must be taught control he pointed out, individual nations must learn to curb their selfish impulses, and to co-operate for the good of all concerned. Some nations frequently appear, he declared, as subjects for an international juvenile court.

Dr. E. W. Brock, acting president of the University of British Columbia, declared that the teacher who believes the best thing all countries can do is to adopt the form of government under which he himself lives is a dangerous man in international affairs. A broad study of the problems of all nations and a careful understanding of these problems is necessary for an international education, he declared. Concerning his own institution he said:

"We have no course specially designed to furnish an international education. Believing the work is primarily undergraduate; broad, rather than highly specialized. Some subjects, such as geology and geography are inherently worldwide in scope; in others the world view must be stressed, for even if the subject studied concerns one's own country, it cannot be understood properly other than from a world viewpoint."

"Travel in foreign countries, intercourse with foreign visitors, and contacts with the immigrant population all contribute to international education," Dr. Edgar D. Randolph, professor of education at the University of Washington, declared.

"The study of foreign languages, literature, art and music are all most helpful. For the college graduate, more or less familiar with exchange professors and accustomed to travel, the intense intellectual and moral experiences of an international school of contacts would give realistic training in genuine problems of intellectual adjustment. In the colleges and universities of America it would seem that we have ready at hand the conditions for such an international school."

Discussing the relations of the press to intellectual education, Dr. M. Lyle Spencer, president of the University of Washington, pointed out that the average newspaper is subject to criticism because of its lack of internationalism, its lack of objectivity and failure to carry international news and comment.

It is also undoubtedly true, he declared, that the average newspaper is written for the average citizen, and that international news must be dramatized so as to appeal to the average citizen before it will be given wide currency.

Howard Huston, chief of personnel and international services of the League of Nations, addressed both a dinner and a special evening meeting. He explained the origin of the League as nothing new in idea, but is a logical outgrowth of international co-operation shown in the International Postal Union, the International Union of Weights and Measures and other similar organizations.

League a Logical Development
"In a shrinking world," he said, "the League of Nations is a slow development of an old idea: a system of international conferences and discussion, working not for any selfish interest whatsoever. There are always differences between nations. Let us make those differences as slight as possible."

Mr. Huston quoted facts and figures to demonstrate that the League is functioning constantly, increasing its meetings from 23 in 1920 to 126 in 1927, preventing wars, and

Sees Mexico Emerge



DR. JOSE VASCONCELOS
Former Minister of Education, Says
Republic Has Been Following Men,
Not Laws.

solving the perplexities of the world in an amicable way.

Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, one-time Minister of Education in Mexico, declared that recent difficulties in his country are because it has "departed from law and fallen into confusion, Mexico," he declared, "has followed men rather than law, and the recent assassination of General Obregon is, in a measure, its punishment."

"There are many in Mexico who strongly oppose this tendency, and I hope that at the next gathering of this institute, I or some other Mexican can report that our country has once more returned to the strict observance of law."

Says United States Could Profit
Chester H. Rowell, recently of the University of California, replied to Dr. Vasconcelos, that such a development below the Mexican border would be an excellent thing for the United States, setting this country an example which she might emulate.

Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash., told the delegates that internationalism is a logical development of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth applied to modern world affairs.

"If lasting peace is to be obtained," Dr. Penrose said, "gone forever must be the supercilious attitude of superiority for foreigners, of condescension toward supposed inferiors, or aloofness from those who are different from ourselves. True friendliness rests on understanding, and such understanding is the highest duty of man."

Silas H. Strawn, president of the American Bar Association, told the Institute of his experiences in China as chairman of the American Commission on Extra-Territoriality.

Many of the 12 round table groups which began their sessions in the morning drew an attendance of more than 40 members. Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, president of the University of Southern California and chancellor of the Institute addressed a dinner given by the Institute to the counselor corps of Seattle, and described the genesis of the gathering and its purpose in desiring to assist in promoting better relations throughout the world.

**MARINE WINS CROSS
SERVING IN NICARAGUA**
WAKEFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A Navy cross and a citation signed by President Coolidge and Curtis D. Wilbur,

Secretary of the Navy, has been presented to First Lieut. George J. O'Shea of the United States Marine Corps for extraordinary heroism during his service in Nicaragua. The presentation was made by Maj. Julian C. Smith, representing Maj. Gen. John A. LeJeune, commander of the Marine Corps, at Camp Curtis Guild here.

The citation described Lieutenant O'Shea's heroism and skill while in command of a patrol in search of two missing aviators at Spoilfall. When attacked by a force vastly superior in numbers, he repulsed the attack and withdrew his command in good order.

Cape Cod Breezes Let Fliers Sniff, but Not to Glide

(Continued from Page 1)

stays locked in a hangar when there is no prospect of a suitable wind, and when it is locked up it is locked up in the several component parts which can be put together in a half hour.

The Wind That Failed
Saturday it was taken hastily over to Highland Light several miles off across the meadows and over on the other side of the town, because it was reported that that eminence of all the winds that blow was providing sufficient wind for the tests.

Everything was arranged; the glider was assembled, men stood by holding the long rubber ropes which would launch it. Peter Hesselbach, looking a little excited, was in the pilot's seat, with the shafts of the outstretched wings making curious planes across his generally cheerful face; proper tension was secured, a whistle was blown and all would have been well but that the wind turned capricious for a bare second and the glider spun wildly across the field, merely held from pitching over the cliff by a particularly stubborn clump of stubble.

So the Darmstadt was taken down again and locked in the hangar for the day; and Sunday along came a car with a trailer, and the parts were packed and the ship took its involuntary trip back to Corn Hill, where, when the winds blow as good Cape Cod winds do blow normally, the tests will be made.

The pilots—there is a passenger glider housed in the hangar, too, and tests will be made with a passenger glider sooner or later—beguile the hours with swimming and reading and snuffing the winds. It is very simple, and most of the time, Cape Cod is being very queer at the moment not to provide it; a very steady, strong breeze, a lifting wind which comes in from the water strong against the cliff, and because it cannot blow through the cliff, blows upward and thus provides the ridges necessary for the activities of a glider.

The Wherefore and the Why
The people who come along to watch what is going on say:

"But what good is it? You can't go anywhere in one of them; they won't carry freight." And the Germans reply:

"Ah, but they are a sport, to see how long you can stay in the air; and then, even more important, they are of value because they teach young fliers how to know the winds, there is no better way to know the winds than through the manipulation of a motorless ship, for when the winds are all there are, and a pilot must depend upon them to get down to earth again after he has got into the air, he learns to be very shrewd with his rudder stick."

PROVINCETOWN
Pilgrims' First Landing
100-mile round trip daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron STEAMER DOBSON, 224 FALMOUTH, Round Trip \$2; One Way \$1.75. Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St. 9:30 A.M.; Sun., 10 P.M. Time to Hubbard 6:30. State Rooms, Refreshments, Orchestra.

and his pedals; he can learn that it is quite possible to make a discreet and dignified landing on ridges of wind, and that it is not at all necessary to crash."

The German pilots do not say this all at once, nor do they say it precisely in this way, for they are men of few words, their English is sketchy and beside that they all share a common feeling against a philosophy of "all talk and no action."

But this is what they mean, and what they will teach and elaborate upon to the young men who are signing up for the school; a good many women have applied for instruction too, but a discreetly noncommittal atmosphere prevails about that subject. For the moment the pilots have enough to do, snuffing the wind, keeping the hangars locked against the curious, and answering the questions of those who succeed in penetrating their polite retirement.

And they say, smiling up at the sky, "Some day the wind will blow nicely."

Alumnae Reveal Interest in Vote

Radcliffe Finds Majority of
Graduates Will Take Part
in Presidential Election

If educated women throughout the United States vote in the same ratio as Radcliffe College alumnae, 88 per cent of the college graduates throughout the United States will cast their vote in the coming presidential election. These figures were indicated by the response of 2794 of 3177 Radcliffe alumnae, to whom questionnaires were sent by the college regarding the participation of women in politics.

Other points of political interest indicated that about half of these women belong to political parties; three out of five vote at the primaries; and one in 10 does political work.

In national politics, 19 women say they have worked in presidential elections. One alumna was secretary of the women's division of a state campaign and two were delegates to Republican conventions in their states. One was appointed on a state board of conservation and another is standing for election as the first woman city councillor in England.

Six have been members of Republican state committees; one is an executive and 67 are members of the Women's Republican Club; one is even an honorary member of a men's Republican club.

CYRUS CURTIS AIDS Y. W. C. A.
PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher and former resident of this city, has made a gift of \$25,000 to the Portland Y. W. C. A., toward its drive for funds to continue its work.

HOOVER TO CAMP WITH REPORTERS TO AVOID BELLS

Nominee Seeks Solitude of
Redwood Forests and
Mountains

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PALO ALTO, Calif.—The formal notification ceremony was not the only reason why Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, returned to his California home.

This was more or less obligatory. His personal reason for wishing to come back for a brief stay was to get away from bells.

This great administrator and executive has a secret longing to his himself away from bells; all kinds of bells, telephone bells, door bells, push bells, street car bells, any other kind of bells, and all they entail to a man of his responsibilities and position.

It was with a keen zest that he told newspaper men accompanying him of his plan to discard all affairs for three or four days for a good old-fashioned roughing trip into the redwood forests and mountains in the northern part of the State. He invited them to be his guests, urging them to join him in laying work aside.

Reporters Accept
They accepted the invitation with alacrity but could give him no assurance of the other.

"You see you are news even when you rest, Mr. Hoover," one of them said.

"Let's forget about the news for a few days and play," he advised. "I'll show you some of the finest country in the world and give you the chance to fish some great trout streams."

All the way across the country on his journey here Mr. Hoover talked about his hopes for a camping and fishing trip. It was a matter of much surprise to the correspondents, the revealing of his taste for a nominee. To them his milieu was in the midst of action, in the center of great domestic and international projects.

Would Avoid Bells
"I want to get away from bells," he said one afternoon. "There is nothing like getting away from bells. Getting off somewhere in the mountains and woods and being alone and where bells can't reach you."

This is his way, he explained, of preparing himself for the clamor of public office. He prefers to work in solitude, but realizes fully that high public place requires of the incumbent the full glare of public attention.

How to do so and yet "get away

from bells" for a little while is a problem he believes he has solved journeying to his home state and finding there among its forests and mountains and streams the quiet and retirement he loves.

Southern Ministers Condemn Smith Candidacy

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Atlanta Evangelical Ministers Association has adopted resolutions condemning the Presidential candidacy of Governor Smith of New York. The association is composed of local Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal South, and Presbyterian ministers.

Action was taken after the Atlanta Methodist Ministers' Association had adopted such a resolution, reaffirming the resolution adopted by the North Georgia Conference last November, "not to vote for any candidate for any office whose record is favorable to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act."

The resolutions called on "Protestant ministers, Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis" to combine against the New York Governor.

HARRIMAN ASKS VOTE FOR BOSTON TUNNEL

Improvement of the East Boston Airport and construction of the East Boston tunnel together will give Boston an air mail landing field within 15 minutes' run from the central post office, a closer location than that of any other city of similar size in the United States, it has been pointed out by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harriman urged that the City Council should accept the tunnel bill, the only remaining step necessary to put the recent act of the Legislature into effect. The airport, on land owned by the State, has been leased to the city for 20 years at a rental of \$1 a year, the city proposing to spend \$250,000 on its improvement, and the tunnel is intended to pass from downtown Boston under the harbor to a point in East Boston near the landing field.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

The Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has sent a request to representatives of manufacturers and workers organizations in New Bedford for a second conference toward settlement of the textile strike. The conference is set for Friday at New Bedford.

MAJOR LANPHER QUILTS ARMY

DETROIT (AP)—Maj. Thomas G. Lanpher has tendered his resignation from the Army.

It is understood he will become associated with Colonel Lindbergh in the newly organized Transcontinental Air Transport.

August Opening Beautiful Fur Coats

Never have we had such magnificent furs
Never have we had such smart styles
Never have we had such great values



CONSPICUOUS as a style feature will be the lustrous black furs, such as Seal Dyed Muskrat, Black Caracul, and Persian Lamb. Always becoming, always smart, always in the vogue, black this year will more than ever take the lead. For the miss, the soft gray of Natural Squirrel is most attractive. A beautiful coat is offered at 295.00—the lowest price in many years.

Brown furs will as usual hold prominent place among fur coats. This gives a wide range from which to select—Jap Mink, Mink, Muskrat, Beaver, American Broadtail, Cocoa and Beige Squirrel and Caracul.

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats
with Queen Anne or Johnnie collar and draped cuffs.
Sable Dyed Fitch
\$295

Recently many customers have asked us, "What is there for a smart, stylish collar and cuffs on a Seal Dyed Muskrat Coat except squirrel?" Until now the answer has been—nothing else at 295.00.

Now comes the new cable dyed fitch, which is classed among the more expensive furs—one of the newest, the smartest of all furs. With its beautiful, long silky guard hair, and underhair with the texture as fine as sable or fine baum marten, it is strong and serviceable, and can be compared for beauty and wear with baum marten and sable.

Purchases made during August will appear on October bill rendered November 1 and will be held free of charge until November. The August Opening presents the first choice of skins. Later it is more difficult to secure such fine quality skins, and it is doubtful if the present collection can be duplicated.

Seal Dyed Muskrat Coat with Queen Anne collar and draped cuffs 295.00

BURBERRY London Topcoats Marked Down
Sport Suits included in this markdown.
Tropical Suits not included!

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET AT WEST, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

NOTIFICATION OF SMITH SET FOR AUGUST 22

Governor to Maintain Silence Until Acceptance Speech

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic nominee for President, has lapsed into silence which he promises to maintain until the time of his acceptance speech Wednesday, Aug. 22.

For the last 24 hours state political affairs have received more of his attention than the national situation, his two chief visitors being Peter G. Teneyck of Albany, one time Representative, who is a candidate for the nomination for Governor this fall, and William H. Kelley, Democratic leader of Syracuse, who stopped off at the executive mansion to report to the Governor on the discussions at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in New York.

To Help in Selection
It is understood the Governor will have a dominating influence in the selection of the state ticket, which is to be picked within an hour of strengthening the national ticket.

A conference is expected to be held before the state convention on Oct. 1 and 2, at which George W. Olvany, Norman E. Mack, John H. McCooey, Mr. Kelley and other leaders will be present.

The chief possibilities discussed so far have been United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Teneyck, George R. Lunn, Public Service Commissioner, Surrogate James A. Foley, New York and State Comptroller Morris H. Tremaine.

Approves Radio Plans

The Governor was pleased to receive information from the National Broadcasting Company that he could have any time he liked on the radio and that no charge would be made for broadcasting his speech or Mr. Hoover's. This word came after he declared, "There is no quarrel between me and the radio people," in response to vigorous reactions to his statement at the end of last week. At that time he responded to a suggestion that the radio people would probably do anything within reason by saying, "They aren't doing it."

Smith's Election
Would Ruin Party,
Bishop Declares

Headquarters Opened in Richmond in Move to Defeat Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Election of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, to the Presidency would inevitably lead to the destruction of the Democratic Party and to the repeal of the prohibition amendment, Bishop James E. Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said on his arrival for the establishment here of permanent headquarters for the anti-Smith movement.

The first step by headquarters here was the ordering of about 100,000 printed cards for circulation, containing pledges to be filled out by southern Democrats that they will vote for and support Hoover and contribute financially to the anti-Smith cause.

Denounces Smith's Stand
"I think the destruction of the Democratic Party would follow the election of Governor Smith," Bishop Cannon said. "Dry southern Democrats are asked to be a party to the election of Mr. Smith with the knowledge that his only chance of success lies in the fact that he is an outstanding opponent of the prohibition law."

When asked what effect Governor Smith's election would have upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Bishop Cannon said: "As President, he could wield a powerful influence to repeal prohibition. Through the use of the patronage, I believe that Smith could and would bring every Congressman into line. A man of his type would do anything to forward his motives."

Bishop Cannon was also questioned as to the contact of the church with politics.

"I am no more in politics today than I have been for the last 25 years in Virginia," he said. "During that time no man can say that I have

been in politics for personal reasons, but only for the maintenance of legislation for the moral uplift of the people.

Fought Liquor Traffic
"Ever since I have been in the ministry I have waged a fight against the liquor traffic. I have tried to keep out of partisan politics. In that I have been successful until the present time. But Governor Smith has forced the fight. His only hope was to make prohibition a party question. The moral forces of the country will not be driven from the field by the cry that we are bringing the church into politics."

"The Protestant church has been practically sold for prohibition. In a few days there will appear a statement signed by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, setting forth the attitude of this church on prohibition as indicated by the General Conference, the highest authority of the church."

Bishop Cannon was asked about the various Hoover Democratic clubs that are being organized throughout the South. In this connection, he said: "We will fraternize with anybody who is against Smith. To destroy Smith's influence in the party is to save Southern Democracy. We realize that the only way to defeat Smith is to vote for Hoover. That is what we are going to do."

Moses to Direct
Work of Campaign
Co-Ordination

Senator to Devote Energies in Northeastern States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Republican campaign organization has been completed at a meeting of the party chiefs just held here at which Dr. Hubert R. Work, chairman of the National Republican Committee, announced the appointment of George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, as vice-chairman of a board of strategy composed of members of the Republican National Committee from the northeastern states.

Senator Moses will have headquarters in New York, and will devote his energies mainly to co-ordinating the senatorial, presidential and congressional campaign workers. He will lead the campaign in the North and middle Atlantic states to hold the vote for Herbert Hoover against the attacks of the wets under Governor Smith.

Harmony Established

The appointment of Senator Moses has established harmony in the ranks of the Republican campaigners and the New Hampshire Senator has expressed himself as satisfied with the post. For several weeks he is said to have been restless because his status in the campaign had not been defined. He had been appointed as "director of the service of plan, policy and scope." He sought a more definite understanding of what his work was to be.

After an all day session, Dr. Work announced that Senator Moses would be in charge of the work of campaign co-ordination. In his statement to the press Dr. Work said there will be an office established in New York for the treasurer and speakers' bureau, but the main headquarters of the committee will be in Washington, with a branch in Chicago.

To Follow Butler's Plan

"The policy of the pre-convention campaign, which was organized by states, will be followed in the Presidential campaign," he said. "This plan makes other large headquarters in the East less necessary. The working organization will follow closely the plan adopted by Chairman Butler four years ago, which proved so efficient and adequate to meet the contingencies of the campaign. The next meeting of the committee will be held immediately after the return of the members from the notification ceremonies in California."

The campaign in New York State, it was stated, will be in charge of George K. Morris, Republican state chairman, who will work with Charles D. Hilles and William H. Hill, manager of the Hoover pre-convention campaign in this state. The Tammany issue will not be stressed here, although it will be used elsewhere in the East and considerably in the South, it was said. The work in New York will be centered on familiarizing voters with Mr. Hoover's record of public service and his knowledge of national and international affairs.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Liquor and Physical Resistance

St. Louis, Mo.
OFFICIAL records made up 50 years ago have been unearthed by St. Louis newspapers as a startling contribution to the argument for prohibition.

At that time St. Louis was a comparatively small city, yet, in July, 1878, with a temperature not exceeding 98, the City Dispensary record shows that 154 persons succumbed to what was called heat stroke within 11 days.

Now, in a great, modern city and with a temperature equal to that of 1878 and sometimes higher, the results of heat are negligible.

Of course there may have been and probably were some cases in 1878 that had no relation to alcohol, but the dispensary record of the time says that practically all of the victims that came to the city's retreats for attention at the public expense "exhibited unmistakable signs of taking too much stimulant." It is also stated that some of the men under care for sunstroke were victims of delirium tremens.

The leading newspaper of that day, in discussing the situation, frankly

stated: "Very few temperate people have fallen victims of the heat." In another article it said: "Of the total cases of coup de soleil reported there were but very few which could not be immediately traced to the use of stimulants."

In the present year and at various times in the past eight years, since the saloons of St. Louis have been closed, the number of persons succumbing to the heat has been negligible, with the temperature in some instances running as high or higher than it did in the memorable 1878 and in other years before and after that date.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

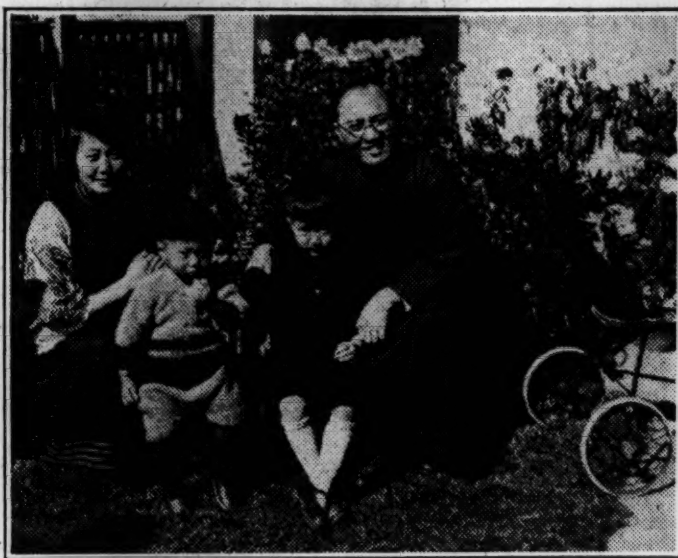
The Spectator

Established 1848

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service."

The Girl Who "Grew for China"



Frances Willard Wang Liu, Her Husband, Dr. Herman Liu, and Their Two Children, Gordon and Willard, in the Garden of Their Home in Shanghai.

World W. C. T. U. Head Watches Progress of Protégée in China

Frances Willard Wang, Now Mrs. Liu, Won Education in United States Through Devotion to Dry Cause in Far Cathay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—A unique investment in international friendship is yielding a dividend to China. A little Oriental girl who was so inspired by the story of America's great temperance leader, Frances E. Willard, that she renamed herself Frances Willard Wang, has assumed a position of leadership in the White Ribbon ranks of her country that is expected to make her president of the Chinese Woman's Christian Temperance Union as soon as conditions permit a convention.

Frances Willard Wang is known here as the "adopted daughter" of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World's W. C. T. U. For the deep interest in reform that she manifested as a small schoolgirl won her a trip to America and a university education here, where she lived for four years in Rest Cottage, once the home of Frances Willard and now of Miss Gordon.

Upon her return to China, she married Dr. Herman Liu whose election as the first Chinese president of Shanghai Baptist College, to succeed an American president, was recently announced. Her devoted career of social service has left her time to raise two children, one of whom she named Willard in honor of the organizer of the World's W. C. T. U., the other Gordon for the American friend she calls "little mother."

In her sunny study at Rest Cottage, Miss Gordon recalled, just before she sailed for Europe, how Frances happened to come from China to live there with her.

Miss Gordon had wanted to do something to help the Chinese W. C. T. U. Better than sending a sum of money, she thought, would be to educate a young Chinese girl for a year in the United States. A mission school to which she wrote selected for her a promising little student who had dropped her Chinese name to take that of the great White Ribboner.

After some months in a preparatory school in Evanston, Frances proved her ability that Miss Gordon was able to get her a scholarship at Northwestern University. The W. C. T. U. president then delighted her protégée by inviting her to re-

main at Rest Cottage until she finished the four years of college work. When she graduated in three and a half years, Miss Gordon was proud indeed. She had come to regard her Chinese guest more as her own child.

One incident of her stay at Rest Cottage, the international temperance leader recalled with particular interest. Very late one night, noticing a crack of light under the girl's door, Miss Gordon tiptoed in, bent

British Push Work of Reforestation

European Nations Using Tree Seed From United States to Plant Waste Land

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Idle men and land in the British Isles are being put to work growing trees, according to P. S. Ridsdale of the American Tree Association, who has just returned from England and France. Thousands of pounds of American tree seed have been sent to England, France, Belgium, and Italy since the war to help reforest destroyed areas. Charles Lothrop Pack, president of the association, points out.

"The United States will never be in the condition of Great Britain, of course, but we also must look to the future," said Mr. Ridsdale on his return. "On the continent one-third of the land area is under timber, compared with about 4 per cent in the United Kingdom. Great Britain, which contains some 5,000,000 acres of waste land, most of it suitable for reforestation, has at present less forest land in proportion to its population than any country in Europe. Though nine-tenths of its timber supply is drawn from abroad, only one-fifth of the tonnage imported is grown in the Empire."

UPSHAW URGES SOUTH TO VOTE AGAINST SMITH

Governor Is Not Real Democrat, Georgian Says in Speech

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—At least one Democratic congressional candidate in the South, this one a Georgian who sat for eight years in the National House of Representatives as a Democrat, has entered his campaign on a platform of outspoken opposition to the nominee of the Houston convention for the head of his ticket.

William D. Upshaw, candidate for Democratic nomination in the Fifth Georgia District, which he represented until 1927, declared himself uncompromisingly against Governor Smith, in a speech before several thousand citizens of Atlanta in the Baptist Tabernacle.

Though braving the political traditions of 50 years of the "Solid South," Mr. Upshaw received long and enthusiastic applause from his audience. Many listeners termed the event one of the most momentous in recent political history of the South in view of the deep-rooted adherence of southern men and women to strict party voting, and forecast that it would become a precedent for independent action in other parts of the South.

Smith Not Real Democrat

"I am against Al Smith because he is not a real Democrat," said Mr. Upshaw. "No real Democrat is disloyal to the Constitution of our country as Al Smith has proven himself to be. Instead of urging his State to support the Constitution which he had sworn to defend 'with- out mental reservation or purpose of

evasion," he led the New York Legislature to defy the Constitution and told the Eighteenth Amendment to go hang."

"I am against him next because he bolted his own party platform after he had been nominated for President. Next, I am against him because he chose a wet Republican for his campaign manager. How ridiculous for 'brass collar' politicians to say we are not Democrats because we refuse to follow this liquor Republican!"

Tammany Opposed Nominees

Relating that because he refuses "to support a Tammany politician who personally and officially nullifies this prayer-born constitutional law," he has been told by "local editors and misguided politicians" that he is no longer a Democrat. Mr. Upshaw charged that Tammany Hall has bolted the Democratic presidential nominee in more than four-fifths of the elections since the candidacy of Samuel J. Tilden.

"I cannot understand how any conscientious citizen can allow any sort of political bull-dozing to make him sacrifice himself and his party and country on the black altar of outlawed liquor and the proven treachery of Tammany Hall," he said.

"We who are going to scratch the Tammany candidate in order to keep our conscience on top are not leaving our party, as our critics declare, but if our party goes off and leaves us standing by the Constitution of our country, the direct responsibility must fall upon those who have made this unconstitutional excursion."

MISSION VANS GO AFIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—An excellent work is being accomplished in the most remote rural districts in Alberta by the nine Anglican Sunday School vans which carry the gospel to isolated settlers living many miles from the railway. There are two teachers in charge of each of these vans. In addition to the actual Sunday School lessons for juniors, distributed by the caravans, four papers are sent monthly to the children enrolled for the Sunday School course.

President Accepts Work Resignation From His Cabinet

G. O. P. Chairman's Loyalty and Efficiency Praised in Letter

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—In a letter commending Dr. Hubert Work's efficiency and loyalty in office while Secretary of the Interior, President Coolidge formally has accepted the former's resignation from the Cabinet.

"Your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, given me some days ago, is accepted, to take effect on the qualification of your successor," the letter said. "I wish to thank you for the loyal service you have rendered to the country during the time which you have been at the head of the important Department of the Interior."

"Your management of that great office has been exceedingly satisfactory and I am sure you will always view it with a good deal of satisfaction to yourself in the knowledge that it was a real contribution to the administration of public affairs. You can feel that you are leaving the department in a high state of efficiency which will be reflected in its efforts for some years to come. I also wish to add my appreciation of your constant and unfailing consideration toward me personally and your loyal co-operation in carrying out the policies of the administration."

Texas Elector Resigns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Dr. H. G. Bowden, a University official of Fort Worth, has resigned as a Texas Presidential elector because he "could not vote for Al Smith."

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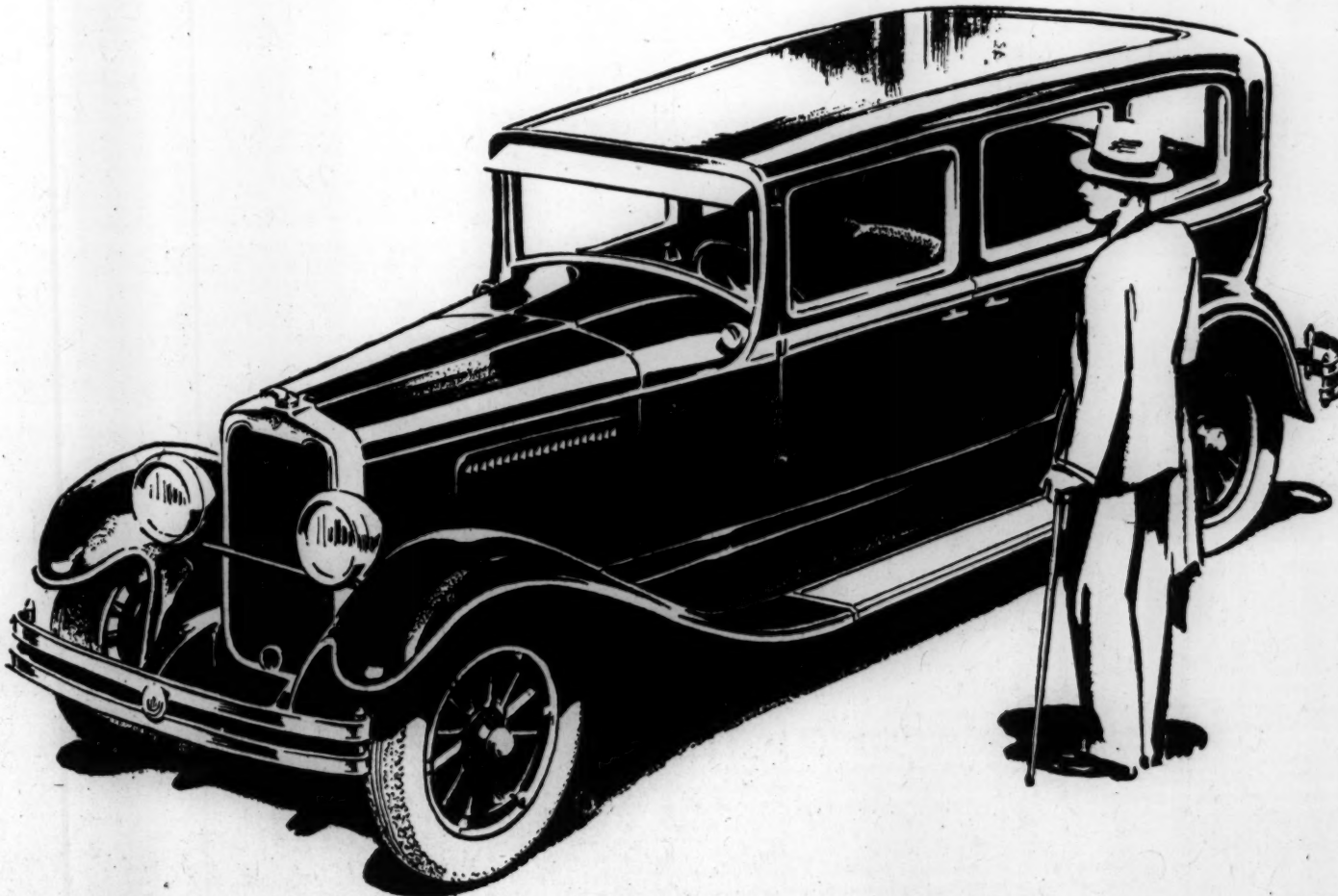
This quality will be instantly obvious to you. For, even in this day

of beautifully finished automobiles, real quality is unmistakable.

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Intercollegiate, and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO OKLAHOMA JUNIORS STAR

Provide Feature Matches in Canadian Tennis Play at Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.—TORONTO, Ont.—With ideal weather conditions play resumed Monday morning in the Canadian lawn tennis championships and considerable progress was made in the two singles events as well as both the men's and ladies' doubles.

The day's feature was provided by two juniors from Oklahoma. One of these, Harold Thurman, defeated John S. Proctor of Toronto, 6-2, 8-6, in a decided upset, as Proctor has been playing fine tennis and was defeated only by the extraordinary steadiness of this young American. Thurman's teammate, A. W. Vose Jr., played a brilliant game against John H. Doe of Santa Monica, Calif., and forced him to play his best shots to win. A large number of spectators watched with great interest Doe's service. His first service is reputed to be one of the fastest in the world and in many matches it scored an almost incredible number of service aces.

Jack A. Wright Jr. found unexpected opposition in Schulman of Toronto, whose steady, careful shots won him six games before Wright ran out of the match, 6-3, 6-3.

All the contestants were present, with the exception of Miss Marjorie Z. Gidman, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, who will arrive Tuesday morning and will participate in several matches Tuesday afternoon. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN SINGLES
McCaughan, Edmonton, defeated E. N. Barrett 6-1, 6-1.
Grant Gordon defeated L. Carver, Edmonton, 6-2, 6-2.
McCaughan, Edmonton, defeated Bruce Henderson, 6-2, 6-2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated John S. Proctor, 6-2, 6-2.

Walter Martin defeated T. R. Hayle, 6-2, 6-2.
B. Brown, Vancouver, defeated E. Tscherscher, by default.
P. Hurcom, Ottawa, defeated J. H. Thompson, 6-2, 6-2.

J. E. Harris, Port Perry, defeated D. MacLaren, by default.
W. Wright, Montreal, defeated J. C. Schuman, 6-3, 6-3.
A. S. Veysey, Montreal, defeated J. C. Coffey, Ottawa, 6-1, 6-3.

MacNeil Hertz defeated E. McKush, by default.
Leo Hills defeated W. Purser, by default.
F. W. Crocker, Montreal, defeated J. Wardrop, 6-2, 6-2.

Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, defeated S. C. Hetherington, 6-0, 6-0.
Paradis, Ottawa, defeated H. Holmes, 6-2, 6-2.
W. Gyles, Winnipeg, defeated Wilbur Stoltz, by default.

R. D. McDonald, Glencoe, defeated R. Carlyle, 6-2, 6-2.
Gilbert Nunn defeated H. A. R. Martin, 6-1, 6-0.
J. D. Johnson, Stratford, defeated J. D. Jennings, 6-2, 8-6.

Walter Martin defeated E. A. Purkis, 6-2, 6-2.
A. S. Veysey, Montreal, defeated F. P. Shields, Vancouver, 6-2, 6-2.
F. P. Shields, Vancouver, defeated H. Pennell, 6-2, 6-2.

W. Gyles, Winnipeg, defeated MacNeil Hertz, 6-2, 6-2.
G. Spenser defeated W. S. Greening, 6-2, 6-2.
John H. Doe, Santa Monica, defeated A. W. Vose Jr., Oklahoma, 6-2, 6-2.

W. L. Rennie defeated Leo Hills 6-1, 6-1.
W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated A. Harrison 6-0, 6-0.
Harold Thurman, Oklahoma, defeated J. S. Proctor, 6-2, 8-6.

J. Paradis, Ottawa, defeated P. W. Thompson, 6-2, 8-6.
W. Gyles, Winnipeg, defeated Paul Hamilton, 6-2, 6-2.
M. R. Margeson defeated R. P. Fairclough, 6-2, 6-2.

M. Margeson defeated D. B. Hall, 6-2, 6-2.
M. Dunsforth, Edmonton, defeated L. R. Burnand, 6-2, 6-2.
H. A. R. Martin defeated A. Margeson, 6-2, 6-2.

V. S. Patton, Winnipeg, defeated P. E. Sicks, 6-2, 6-2.
D. D. Gunn defeated F. G. Dyke, 6-1, 6-1.
C. H. Starr defeated A. H. Lawrence, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S OPEN SINGLES
Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, defeated Miss J. E. Johnson, 6-0, 6-2.
Mrs. O. E. Gray defeated Mrs. J. M. Skeff, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss E. McDonald defeated Mrs. A. Griffin, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss A. Purkis defeated Miss F. Clauet, Ottawa, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss J. C. Russell, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss H. B. Smith defeated Miss R. Grieson, Ottawa, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss Rykert, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Gill, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. P. Haworth defeated Miss M. Purkis, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss M. Brock defeated Miss R. Powley, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. E. V. Woodbury, Halifax, defeated Miss M. Long, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss D. Hawboldt, Halifax, defeated Miss V. Crossley, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. G. P. Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated Miss G. Richardson, 6-1, 6-0.
Misses P. and R. Grieson defeated Mrs. Skeff and Miss Crossley, 7-5, 6-2.
Miss Leeming and Miss McDonald defeated Mrs. Griffin and Miss Powley, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Beer and Miss Rykert defeated Miss McMurich and Miss Mitchell, 6-0, 6-1.
Gibson and Hossack defeated McGregor and Smith, 6-2, 6-2.
Thurman and Vose, Oklahoma, defeated Carlyle and Martin, 6-2, 8-6.

Andrews and Spenser defeated Dunsforth and McCaughan, 6-2, 6-2.
Dunsforth and McCaughan, Edmonton, defeated Black and Brown, 8-6, 6-2.
Nunn and Walter Martin defeated Frost and Patton, 6-0, 6-1.

Rennie and Proctor defeated Cartwright and Gowe, 6-1, 6-2.
Paradis and Hurcom, 6-2, 6-2.
Henderson and Hetherington, 6-2, 6-2.

W. Gyles and Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated Jennison and Hamilton, 6-1, 6-2.
Crocker and Rainville, Montreal, defeated Ireland and Lind, 6-1, 6-1.
Shields and Ryan, Vancouver, defeated Greening and Moss, 6-2, 6-2.

Hills and Holmes defeated Wix and McDonald, 6-2, 6-2.
Burnand and Margeson defeated Carver and McKush, 6-3, 6-3.
Wright and Hertz defeated Harrison and Kennedy, 6-0, 6-0.

Hardy and Doe, United States, defeated Fairclough and Hackborn, 6-0, 6-0.
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Little Rock, Ark., won 10-530.
Memphis, Tenn., 12-10-560.
St. Louis, Mo., 12-10-560.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 12-10-560.
Atlanta, Ga., 12-10-560.
Birmingham, Ala., 12-10-560.
Mobile, Ala., 12-10-560.
Nashville, Tenn., 12-10-560.

J. Seligson Does Best Work of Day

All but Five Matches Finished in Second Round of Metropolitan Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—The leaders of the Metropolitan tennis championship swung into action with unanimity and brilliancy Monday, at the Metropolitan Tennis Club, when play ended for the day the first round and all but five matches of the second had been completed, with seven of the stars going through two rounds in straight sets.

Julius Seligson, intercollegiate champion, did the best work of the day, when he disposed of J. Cecil Donaldson, of the home club, 6-0, 6-4, and then eliminated Victor Ponce de Leon, of the Mexican Davis Cup team, who has enjoyed the coaching of the Kinsey brothers, 6-2, 6-1. But almost as fine work was shown by Watson M. Washburn, former U. S. national international doubles star, who finished off a local player, Robert A. Foster, 6-1, 6-2, and then, in the only nine-point match in the second set, running 11 points in a row to finish the match.

Washburn took on Sedakazu Onda, the Japanese player, who has been making a fine record in the local tournaments of the season, and defeated him, 6-2, 6-1. In the second set, Onda had a good lead, only to have Washburn run five games in a row for the match. Onda fought hard, but in the final game he held Washburn at least a dozen times by his steadiness, when the latter was within a point of victory.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
First Round
Julius Seligson, New York, defeated J. C. Donaldson, Brooklyn, 6-0, 6-4.
John R. Wheatley, San Francisco, defeated T. J. LeGros, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, defeated Mortimer Hackborn, 6-2, 6-2.
James Quirk, Dallas, defeated Alexander Miller, Mount Vernon, 6-2, 6-2.
Dr. George T. King, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

John A. Barr, Dallas, defeated Seuchi Henmi, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
Merritt Culler, New York, defeated Louis L. Thalheimer Jr., Austin, 6-1, 6-2.
Frank Danielson, Brooklyn, won from George T. King, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Hugh G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated Howard Key, Eastland, Tex., 6-2, 6-2.
Watson M. Washburn, New York, defeated Robert A. Foster, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

H. L. Valentine, Brooklyn, won from Louis Ferguson, El Paso, Tex., by default.
Weller B. Evans, East Orange, defeated Ralph Bagges, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Frederick Mercer, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Leo McGee, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
John Grace, New York, defeated Fred C. Bagges, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, defeated Eugene H. McCullum, New York, 6-0, 8-6.

Richard J. Hoogs, California, 7-5, 6-4.
Second Round
Julius Seligson defeated Victor Ponce de Leon, Mexico, 6-2, 6-2.

John R. Wheatley defeated Russell P. H. Valentine, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6-2, 6-2.
L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, defeated L. James Quirk, 6-1, 6-2.

Merritt Culler, 6-2, 6-2.
Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Frank Danielson, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
Watson M. Washburn defeated Sedakazu Onda, Japan, 6-2, 6-2.

John A. Barr defeated Weller B. Evans, 6-4, 8-6.
Lewis, Staten Island, 6-2, 8-6.
F. C. Bagges defeated John Grace, 6-0, 6-0.

Elmer Griffin, New York, defeated Spencer Peets, Great Neck, 8-6, 8-6.
RESULTS MONDAY
Boston, N. York & A. St. Louis, 10-530.
Washington, 5, Philadelphia, 6.

Philadelphia's winning run of seven straight and St. Louis' losing run of five straight were broken in games played in the American League on Monday. The Athletics led by less than 10 games when they were shut out by Washington, while the league leaders were dropped to second place by their second straight defeat.

For the first time in their eight starts, the Athletics were forced to use a new pitcher, Earl Kinnear, who won his last four games, was knocked out of the box in the first inning, Walberg and Grove, who followed Kinnear, were also knocked out. The Athletics were steady all the way and the Athletics were shut out, 5 to 0. Gosselin's bat was the most prominent in the game. He hit a double and triple. Washington cut down its distance from the first division to 1½ games.

After losing five straight games to Philadelphia, the St. Louis Browns recovered themselves in the first game of the series against Cleveland and with brilliant pitching from Blue Houser, coupled with heavy hitting all round by his teammates, the Browns won easily, 10 to 0. Leadership of the league two years ago, who singled four times. Between them Manush and Brannon accounted for seven of the 10 runs.

At Boston, Ruth entertained the fans by hitting his fourth home run of the season, over the center-field fence it went, as fine a hit as any he has ever made. He hit it, stands mainly to see Ruth hit, could have asked for. That, however, was the extent of the Yankees' enjoyment, for they lost to the Red Sox, 8 to 3, being held well in hand by MacFadden, youthful box star. It was the second victory the young pitcher claimed over the league leaders this year. He is one of the two pitchers to defeat them twice, Braxton of Washington being the other.

LEACH TENNIS TRYOUTS
WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The United States Military Academy is to be represented in the Leach tennis tryouts for the service at Washington by Maj. J. P. Finlay and Maj. H. L. Humma, who left West Point today to participate in the trial matches July 30. Both officers have played in the Leach matches in the past and are well known to the representatives from each corps area in the United States and from these contestants a team will be selected. The Leach trophy matches, which are held Aug. 18, are between officers of the various branches of the United States Army, Navy and the Marine Corps.

WOOD TO COACH AGAIN
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—William W. Wood, the former Pennsylvania State College star, has been engaged to coach the Wesleyan University football team again this season. Wood had charge of the Wesleyan team last fall and turned out the first "Three Three" championship team for the Cardinals and Black in more than a decade. Wood will come to campus early in September to prepare for the opening of practice.

ALLISON WINS FROM RYN

Displays Better Courtcraft in Longwood Bowl Final, 7-9, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTNUT HILL, Mass.—Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, Tex., who has met John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., twice before in competition—defeating Van Ryn in straight sets in one match and losing the other in a match point—Monday afternoon won the rubber by defeating Van Ryn in the final round for the historic Longwood Bowl at the Longwood Cricket Club, 7-9, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Following their match Van Ryn and Allison made preparations to leave for Toronto, where they are scheduled to play in the Canadian lawn tennis championships.

Allison's name will now be inscribed on the eighth Longwood Bowl along with those of William Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d, R. Norris Williams 2d, Fred Hunter, P. F. Patterson and John H. Doe. Doe won a leg on the bowl last year.

His willingness to take chances, together with a display of wily courtcraft and a faster pace, accounted for the Texan's victory on the soggy court inside the stadium. Both players slipped or fell during the match, and this had a tendency to slow up the game of both contestants, but it was not a hindrance to Allison, who was fast and thrilling enough to win the interest of the snobs but enthusiastic gallery.

Fine Change of Pace
All through the game, Allison showed a fine change of pace. His speed, however, seemed to be the key to his success, but placement after placement rolled off his racket. The Texan was also able to vary his service, playing a fast ball or a soft twist on his first delivery as he saw fit.

Van Ryn on the other hand displayed good backhand cross-court play, but Allison many times, especially in the first set which he won at 9-7. He broke on both sides of the net, bringing the score to 4-4, with service then prevailing until the score read 6-4. Allison then seemed to have Van Ryn's game in a forced error by Van Ryn gave the Texan a lead of 7-4 on his own service, but when he broke on his own service, he found the Princeton graduates driving game too much and dropped the next two games.

Displaying a daring which reminds one of the play of R. Norris Williams 2d, a former Longwood Bowl champion, Allison took the lead in the second set, holding an advantage of 4-1, breaking through Van Ryn's service twice, and then came back by breaking through Van Ryn's delivery to lead at 6-2. Van Ryn won the third set, 6-4, but Allison broke back to make the score 6-4, in favor of the Texan. Allison now stood 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, and the tenth game had gone to deuce, he captured the necessary two points for the game and set.

The third set was a speedy affair. Allison running up a lead of 3-1 by two breaks through Van Ryn's service, and then, after yielding his own service, he broke back to win the set in 10 minutes.

Ten-Minute Rest
Rest was called for a 10-minute interval, and when play resumed Allison took a 2-0 lead, but Van Ryn came back to even matters at 2-2. Allison then swept everything before him to take the next four games and the set at 6-2.

The mixed doubles final was more closely fought. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier and Henry L. Johnson Jr. of New York, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Malcolm T. Hill, in a match that went to three sets. Mrs. Corbier and Johnson won the first set at 6-2, but Hill dropped the second at 6-4. Hill appeared to be weak at the net and Miss Palfrey was not driving with her usual power. Her second straight set at 6-2. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL SINGLES
Final Round
Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 7-9, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
LONGWOOD MIXED DOUBLES
Final Round
Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier and Henry L. Johnson Jr., defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Malcolm T. Hill, 6-2, 6-2.

PIRATES MOVE NEARER THE FIRST DIVISION
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis, Mo., won 10-530.
Chicago, Ill., 12-10-560.
New York, 12-10-560.
Brooklyn, 12-10-560.
Boston, 12-10-560.
Philadelphia, 12-10-560.

Pittsburgh, 2, Brooklyn, 1
Pittsburgh made it four games out of seven in its favor in the series against Brooklyn, which closed Monday, and reduced its distance from fifth place to one-half a game and from the first division to four games. The champions have now won four of their last five games and 12 of their last 16.

One week ago, McWeeny shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates 3 to 0, a club that last year pounded him out of the box in frequent occasions. Monday, Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn club put his hopes of winning the series on McWeeny again. That the star pitcher performed in brilliant fashion is shown by the box score, which gives Pittsburgh a 10 to 0 victory. The only error in the game came in the sixth inning with men on bases and resulted in Pittsburgh's two runs.

McWeeny, Fred M. Fussell, Pittsburgh's star recruit pitcher from Wichita Falls where he led the Texas League with 21 victories and eight defeats in 1927, performed like a champion. It was the same pitcher who was matched a week ago with McWeeny in the duel. The "breakers" of the series were Fred M. Fussell, who was shut out by Robinson, and the Pirates won, 2 to 1. Fussell was effective against all the batters except Hancock, who made three of Brooklyn's six hits and knocked in the run for his team. This was the only National League game Monday.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1 1
Brooklyn..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0
At bat..... 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
Weeny and Gooch. Umpire—Jorda. McCormick and Klein. Time—1½ hrs.

WOOD TO COACH AGAIN
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—William W. Wood, the former Pennsylvania State College star, has been engaged to coach the Wesleyan University football team again this season. Wood had charge of the Wesleyan team last fall and turned out the first "Three Three" championship team for the Cardinals and Black in more than a decade. Wood will come to campus early in September to prepare for the opening of practice.

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Big California Crew Has Fine Workout on Course

Coach Ebright Warns Against Overconfidence—Meyers and Hoover Have Real Brush—Canadians Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SLOVEN, Holland (AP)—The big University of California eight-oared crew which is here to represent the United States in the Olympic regatta had two good workouts Monday over the unique race course, a canal whose water level is 20 feet above the surrounding countryside.

The Californians, in the afternoon, pulled two miles along the canal to Amsterdam's airport, never faster than 10 minutes and a total of 10 minutes. The crew practiced starts and showed considerable speed on the get-away.

The four-mile workout was over the actual Olympic course which has a three-mile straightaway. In the morning the crew worked on the opposite side of the canal, where the water level is 20 feet above the surrounding countryside.

California to Win
Everybody in the American Olympic contingent seems sure the California crew will win with the exception of Coach C. M. Ebright, who declared Monday that the men had too easy a time of it and that they were not in the best of condition to win the race.

Ebright admitted he was a little bit of a pessimist, but he said the men were in fine physical condition and had the stuff in them to win it if they whip into shape by next week.

President Collom Stands by Decision Will Not Name Tilden for Davis Cup Tennis Matches
PARIS (AP)—Disbarment of William T. Tilden 2d, American eight-times tennis champion, continued to be the main subject of conversation for Paris fans as members of the French and American tennis associations met Monday for the play to begin Friday.

Samuel H. Collom, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, left for the Atlantic coast with the French against Tilden's enforced absence ringing in his ears. The French sounded a strong note in view of the almost complete collapse of gate receipts for the matches between the United States, without Tilden, and the Americans.

The ruling Tilden out was held to have "taken the life out of the Davis Cup challenge round."

George M. Hunt Jr. and John P. Hennessey spent the entire afternoon at Roland Garros Stadium practicing. Hunt played Vincent Richards while Hennessey met Tilden. Both of the younger members of the Davis Cup team on whose shoulders may rest the Davis Cup challenge round, were defeated. "Is professionals must stick together," Richards said jokingly, but this brought no collaboration.

Francis T. Hunter took a complete rest after his match with Baron de Murgurol yesterday. J. H. Lacoste, Henri Cochet and Raymond Borge and Jacques Brugnon all practiced hours, all especially Cochet, displaying a splendid brand of tennis.

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Lawn Tennis Association officials here, Monday, endorsed the action of their executive committee in refusing to name Tilden 2d to play in the Davis Cup challenge round, which will be held at the Roland Garros stadium in Paris.

The following cablegram signed by the advisory committee of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association was sent to Paris: "The U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, through its executive committee, has decided to refuse to name Tilden 2d to play in the Davis Cup challenge round, which will be held at the Roland Garros stadium in Paris."

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LIGGETT URGES THAT ALL DRUG STORES BE DRY

None Should Be Licensed,
He Says—Finds Abuses
Have Hurt the Trade

The Volstead Act ought to be extended to prohibit, instead of license, the sale of alcoholic liquor by drug stores, Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Company and head of the Liggett organization of stores in the United States, Canada and England, declared in an address to a national convention in Boston of 4,000 of the stockholder-dealers of the company.

Asserting that from a beginning of selling liquor under license from the government, some unscrupulous doctors and druggists "are making a mockery of the legitimate drug business," Mr. Liggett said that, outside the effect on the individual, this practice "certainly is bad for the business."

"Druggists desiring to sell more than they can sell under their licenses, or on prescription, have deliberately given up their licenses because by so doing they save being checked up by the Federal authorities," he charged.

"If there ever is a real effort made to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, the first place to begin it is by an amendment to the Volstead Act prohibiting the sale of liquor in the drug stores," he concluded.

This statement was taken to have

increased significance in view of the fact that Mr. Liggett has recently been made the Republican National Committeeman for Massachusetts.

He said with satisfaction that ever since the Liggett name had been used over a drug store no liquor had been sold in any of the chain, and recounted that years before the Eighteenth Amendment he threw out liquor, not, he said, because he was a prohibitionist, but because he did not believe the drug store was a proper place to sell liquor.

"Congress legislated the drug business into the liquor business and it has got to be one of the curses of the business," he declared.

Chain store development was discussed by Mr. Liggett with emphasis on the favorable prospects for the individual merchant, particularly if he joins a buying association. Competition in chain store organization has become a fact, he declared, and forecast that bankers and the people who invested with them in store mergers without a sound knowledge of the management necessary would "pay for their experience," while chains growing up by extension of the business of a merchant who has proved his ability will prosper.

"Chain stores have never yet been able to defeat the individual who meets their competition as to price on leading items and renders personal service," he said. "The individual retailer must realize that the chain store has overhead expenses that he does not have. This overhead will make up for 5 per cent of the difference between volume buying and the individual buying."

If the individual will join his buying association he will find he owns his goods lower than the actual cost, including overhead, to the chain store. Where the individual is beaten in the standardized buying, the majority of turn-over of the chain stores."

Ogunquit Little Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ogunquit, Me. LEWIS CARROLL'S "Alice in Wonderland" is the first offering of the year for the little theater in the summer colony at Ogunquit, Me. Mrs. E. R. Hoyt, the patroness of the Village Studio Guild, as the group is known, has modernized the details of the two Alice stories. Thus Alice and her friends play golf instead of croquet and the Court of Hearts steps quite naturally off a modern bridge table.

"The Pick of the Mine" Adelaide 9201

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY (of Canada) Limited 279 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Society Brand Clothes and Haberdashery Dunfield & Co., Ltd. 102 Yonge Street TORONTO

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If your cottage is in the vicinity of Oakville, Brampton, Newmarket, Aurora, Jackson's Point or Oshawa, or within that area, we will call for and deliver your family wash just the same as if you were at home in Toronto. Owing to the customary lack of proper facilities at most cottages, this will be found a great convenience. Phone to-day and we will arrange with our agent in your vicinity to call for your next washing.

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Dunlop's Choice Flowers 8 and 10 West Adelaide Street Toronto, Canada Phone Main 1423

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The Robert Simpson Company Limited TORONTO

National Debate Champions



SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTSHORNE, Okla.—The Hartshorne High School debating team has returned from Washington, where the team won national honors in defeating debaters from Suffolk, Va. The team comprises (left to right) the Misses Uthana Woods, Mary Miller and Arline Jennings, and (seated) Aubrey Thompson.

Poli Chain of Film Theaters Is Bought by Fox Corporation

World-Wide Organization Enters New England Amusement Field—Houses Valued at \$26,000,000 to Be Renovated and Modernized, Mr. Fox Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Purchase of the Poli chain of motion picture theaters in New England by Fox Theaters Corporation has just been announced by William Fox.

The Poli chain, with an appraised value of approximately \$26,000,000, was the oldest privately-owned theater circuit in America, held outright and operated successfully the last 30 years by Sylvester Z. Poli.

This chain, with a seating capacity of approximately 45,000, has held a high place in the amusement field of central and southern New England for many years. Structurally, also, it is one of the most formidable amusement circuits in the nation in point of general theater locations and other desirable real estate holdings.

This entire property, through its purchase by Fox Theaters Corporation, now becomes a part of the world-wide Fox organization which controls a chain of theaters reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the recently acquired West Coast Theaters, Inc. It also operates extensive studios in Hollywood, maintains a distribution system with branch offices in the 125 principal cities of 40 countries, and as its most recent accomplishment, has perfected and is producing movie-tone.

The rise of Sylvester Z. Poli, native of Italy, from a poor boy to outright owner of this great chain of theaters, reads like a story by Horatio Alger.

His business methods and his policy of public entertainment have earned for him the sobriquet of "the P. T. Barnum of the movies."

Under his personal direction his many theaters and extensive realty holdings required no incorporation and no board of directors.

His theatres, now passing to the ownership and control of Fox Theaters Corporation, comprise the following: In Hartford, the Capitol and the Palace; in New Haven, the Hyperion, the Bijou and the Palace; in Meriden, the East Main Street and the West Main Street; in Waterbury, the Strand and the Palace; in Bridgeport, the Palace, the Poli, the Majestic and the Lyric; in Norwich, the Broadway Street; in Springfield, the Palace; in Worcester, the Plaza, the Poli and the Palace.

Fox Theaters Corporation, which now holds the New England amusement field, has been in business many years as successor of the large chain of theatres formerly conducted by Mr. Fox himself.

In the last year it has participated in the purchase of the Roxy Theatre, New York, and in the acquisition and construction of a coast-to-coast chain of large theatres, seating approximately 5000 each.

A budget of \$1,000,000 has been set aside by Fox Theaters Corporation, Mr. Fox stated, to immediately renovate and modernize the entire Poli chain of theaters, particularly with regard to the installation of movie-tone projection apparatus, so that these theatres may present not

only motion pictures in sound, but the same type of motion picture entertainment now presented in the Roxy and other Fox theaters throughout the United States.

By the acquisition of the Poli chain for Fox Theaters Corporation, William Fox has added one more great accomplishment to his record of achievement. In 25 years he has risen from poverty and business obscurity to a position of great wealth and influence in the motion picture industry.

Twenty-five years ago he owned a penny arcade in a vacant store in Brooklyn where a "capacity house" meant exactly 146 persons. Today theaters under his control accommodate more than 400,000 at each performance.

CALCUTTA DRYS RESIGN TO PROTEST ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—All five members of the Calcutta Temperance Federation have resigned as a protest against the Bengal Government's decision to allow liquor trade representation on the licensing boards of Calcutta. Experience in the past, they say, has shown the temperance federation that a licensing board on which both the liquor trade and the temperance interests are represented is, from a temperance point of view, a "futile waste of time."

Two years ago members of the federation resigned for the same reason, "only they withdrew their resignation upon receiving the promise of the Government that federation's objection should be carefully considered when, a year later the question of the reconstitution of the licensing board was considered. Consequently last year the drink trade was excluded, but this year the Bengal Chamber of Commerce appealed for the wet's reinstatement."

The drys resigning declare that no licensing authority can deal fairly and unprejudicially on the problems of excise administration, if the liquor trade is given part control over the decisions to be reached in accordance with the declared policy of the Government to secure the minimum consumption of liquor.

POLITICAL SPEAKERS ARRESTED IN PANAMA

PANAMA, (P)—Five leaders supporting Jorge Eduardo Boyd, presidential candidate of the Boyd-Porras coalition, are under arrest charged with subversive acts. Alejandro Tapia, Domingo Turner, Juan B. Polo and Demetrio Porras were placed in jail after they had been indicted before a superior court judge on charges of having delivered

subversive speeches at the public plaza during an impromptu demonstration.

Gen. Manuel Quintero, who resigned from the cabinet of President Chari to support the Boyd candidacy was arrested and charged with complicity. The four men in jail were accused of having asserted in their speeches that the situation called for intervention or revolution.

Maine's Control of Forest Fires Keeps Losses Low

Splendid Fire-Fighting Organization Includes Tools to Equip 10,000 Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANGOR, Me.—Forest fires have been so well controlled in Maine that fire losses amount to but 35 of one per cent per year, over a 20-year period, according to figures recently made available here.

Notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the state forests and their relative inaccessibility, it is stated, there have been on an average only 88 fires each year for the last two decades, covering an average of 21,639 acres and doing an annual damage of \$118,820.

In establishing this mark one of the most facile fire-fighting organizations in the United States has been built up. Tools for 10,000 men are kept ever available. Nearly a score of automobiles are in use or in readiness, as well as 13 motor-boats, to penetrate districts where there are few roads or no roads at all. Some 33 portable fire pumps are at hand. Ninety camps are maintained for watchmen, patrolmen and deputies.

Throughout the huge area to be watched 68 lookout towers have been set up, each equipped with a telephone—some 1500 miles of wire being used in the connections—that each of the chief wardens of the 29 districts may have easy communication with his headquarters. And the wardens are each thoroughly seasoned woodsmen of wide experience.

Bright yellow and black fire warnings have been placed throughout the State, and camp sites have been carefully marked and prepared, reducing the fire hazards caused by the careless camper.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT CHANGES ITS ATTITUDE ON RUBBER POLICY

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Dutch Government has changed its attitude regarding its rubber policy. Evidence of this is afforded in a letter written by Dr. Koningsberger, Colonial Minister to the Governor-General of the East Indies, opening up possibilities of voluntary rubber restriction by European and native growers with governmental co-operation, even forced measures to the same effect imposed by the Indian Government.

Dr. Koningsberger in his letter stresses the importance of including native rubber in the eventual restriction scheme. Voluntary restriction, he says, in order to stabilize prices is preferred. However, if this appears impossible, the government would consider the restriction of rubber planting, a temporary increase in the export duty on rubber and governmental supervision of plantations as the means of attaining the desired results. The Governor-General is asked to report on the opinion of the East Indian government.

SHAW MAY VISIT AMERICA HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (P)—Announcement is made that George Bernard Shaw has accepted an invitation to visit Hollywood next year despite his oft-quoted declarations that he never would come to America. Robert Fairbanks, brother of Douglas Fairbanks, stated that Shaw had accepted an invitation.

Elliston & Cavell, OXFORD, ENG.

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Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Saloons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the new Main Entrance in Gildford Street.

Cretan Statesman Promises Greece Fair Government

Eleutherios Venizelos Tells
Enthusiastic Audience of
His Hopes and Plans

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Further details of Eleutherios Venizelos' reception in Saloniki confirm the hold the Cretan statesman has upon the affections and imagination of the people. The enthusiasm was so great that the vast audience grew frantic as Mr. Venizelos spoke, frequently interrupting his speech with such shouts as, "Our properties, lives, all are yours, take them, use us as you like!"

Explaining his reasons for accepting office Mr. Venizelos depicted the dire situation of Greece left leaderless, subject to political anarchy which he said was bound to ultimate in dictatorship. When he saw the ship of state thus going adrift for want of command, upon the first invitation he took the helm and holding it firmly, decided despite the eventual tempest to steer the craft safely to port providing the crew was willing to trust him.

Just Administration Promised

If the people granted him their votes, he would give the country a just administration, using economy in building roads, executing productive works, developing national resources, re-establishing public order, completing the settlement of the refugees, arranging the relations between the state and the National Bank, reforming the education system and making living conditions more bearable.

He advocated friendly relations with all powers, stressed the fact that Greece was desirous of establishing amicable commercial relations with Turkey "as neither Ankara nor Athens are imperialistic."

After settling the exchange question Greece would like to sign an amity arbitration pact of long duration. Similar dispositions were felt toward Bulgaria, to which country Greece was willing, he said, to grant a commercial outlet at Sodegach and transit facilities at Saloniki.

Servant Commerce Issue

The question of the free passage of Servian commerce through Salonika, he said, would shortly be solved in a manner satisfactory to both parties. He added that he cherished nothing inimical toward Greece's neighbors.

When a delegation, visiting him, alluded to possibilities of regaining the territories lost, Mr. Venizelos replied energetically that no war would happen during his term of office. However reduced in dimensions, he said Greece was now wide enough to live and prosper. For carrying out his program Mr. Venizelos said he would use the four fundamentals which, though simple, have always been the secret of his success: first, taking in view general and not individual and sectional interests, always telling people the truth, however displeasing, being inexorable in applying the laws and looking on office as a means not the aim to attain a noble end.

MEXICAN TELEPHONES LINKED WITH EUROPE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—With the inauguration of telephonic communication between Mexico and London and other cities in Europe on July 1, the Republic has taken another step

Made for Wear CHAIRS Supplied to Churches and Halls 37 Page Catalogue Free MEALING BROS. Limited Avenue Chair Works High Wycombe, Eng. Phone 499

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If you value your furniture have it removed by Experts.

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Announcement in Financial Column, Daily Dispatch, March, 1928

DOUBLED PROFIT

"Messrs. . . of Manchester more than doubled their profits last year. This is an excellent achievement."

It is almost unnecessary to add that the above firm employed and retain the services of CROSS-COURTENAY, Ltd. to conduct their advertising and printed salesmanship. An ounce of proof is worth a ton of argument. What about your profits for 1928?

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Telegrams: Creative, Manchester

World Gathering of Eastern Star Hears Peace Plea

International Network of 2,000,000 Members Declared Instrument of Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The Order of the Eastern Star, with more than 2,000,000 members, was characterized as one of the greatest instruments for the promotion of peace and international good will by Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash., Acting Most Worthy Grand Matron of the order.

The General Grand Chapter of the order opened its golden jubilee assembly here with nearly 400 delegates present from all sections of the United States, Mexico, Canada, Scotland, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, China, Alaska, Panama, Australia and Cuba.

Mrs. Chadwick described the rapid growth of the order in all countries now members. The potential force of the Eastern Star in the promotion of peace and the brotherhood of mankind is illustrated, she declared, by the fact that Germany, France and other European countries, as well as nations of South and Central America, have petitioned for membership and the establishment of chapters.

It is expected that these requests will be granted as rapidly as organization work can be completed. Mrs. Chadwick said, making the order more completely international in its scope.

Dawn Fragrance

most graphically describes Potter & Moore's Lavender Water, for it possesses a fragrant freshness reminiscent of dawn. Distilled from selected Mitcham Lavender—the best lavender—it is delightfully refreshing. Exclusive, it is many a smart woman's choice of perfume.

Potter & Moore's 1749 Old English MITCHAM LAVENDER WATER PRICES from 1/- to 4/- a bottle

NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Newsboys have declared a strike here. Newspapers are being sold from automobiles and street stands.

C. RASK, Orient Building Station Road, Fleetwood, Lancs. Eng. FOR ELECTRIC BUOY LAMPS SUITABLE FOR TRAWL FISHING Will burn 120 to 240 hours. Can also be used under water if necessary. Made in 2 sizes, weight 7½ lbs. & 11½ lbs. Prices on application. Telephone 612 Fleetwood Telegrams "Repair" Fleetwood

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For a Church building, whether of simple size or as expressing the larger gratitude of its members—good woodwork is not only desirable, it is essential. Architects, and those upon whom the task of decision rests, are careful to obtain full information regarding Ripper Service both in Standard Joinery suitable for Church Buildings, and in the more gracious Woodwork that must adorn a worthy structure. Architects and Committees are invited to make use of our experience, without obligation.

RIPPERS

Announcement in Financial Column, Daily Dispatch, March, 1928

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Telegrams: Creative, Manchester

Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Chicago Forum of the L. W. V.

AN INSIGHT into the drama of international politics and a study of international relations do not need to be a tedious and heavy task when approached through the conference method which is being developed by the Chicago Forum of the League of Women Voters. Annual conferences begun four years ago devoted to stimulating international good will, are steadily growing in interest, importance and attendance. The layman seeking a means of systematic study of such subject matter is brought in touch with original investigators and with inspiring speakers in the vanguard of the movement. But the conference itself is only the beginning, for a special technique is being developed whereby ideas thus presented may multiply and spread out in new directions.

"We spend a whole year in the careful planning of timely subjects and in the selection of outstanding speakers," stated Lydia Schmidt, the director of the Chicago Forum of the L. W. V., who is pre-eminently responsible for planning the conference programs. "We aim through these conferences to produce material which will be a distinct contribution to the educational thought of the day in regard to international relations."

The story of Miss Schmidt's efforts in establishing the forum is a very interesting one. As executive secretary for the Association of Peace Education of an organization which could reach many people. After spending several summers in England and on the European continent studying conference methods, Miss Schmidt evolved her own plan and when she returned to Chicago unfolded it to Mrs. W. B. Laird, at that time president of the forum of the League of Women Voters, who saw its tremendous possibilities and accordingly helped to launch the project.

Three Conferences

The teaching of history was the subject of the first conference. At that time the spotlight was turned on history textbooks to see how far they went toward cultivating a fair attitude toward other countries. Did they place too much emphasis on war, on international discord? Was an attempt made to present history in school textbooks? By bringing these topics out for open discussion, Miss Schmidt thinks that public opinion can be molded to protect progressive teachers of history from attacks which often come from groups devoted to special interests.

The second conference was devoted to education for world citizenship. Addresses were given by leaders in this field and discussions emphasized the necessity of teaching appreciation of the natural virtues and ideals of other nations.

The most recent conference turned the searchlight on the daily press. Assuming that the newspaper is the school book of the adult, the conference directed its attention to the manner in which foreign news is presented by the various newspapers. James G. McDonald, chairman of the executive board of the Foreign Policy Association, New York, pointed out in his address to

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Everett Q. Barron Co.,
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the conference that the press is the one means by which the public keeps in contact with the world. He indicated ways in which the influence of the press can be misused in the international field, and advised, as a matter of improving foreign news printed in the United States, that individuals and organizations write to editors urging more and better foreign correspondence.

"We must make these ideas live on," said Miss Schmidt, in speaking of the special conference technique being worked out to keep the ideas before the people long enough to be absorbed into habits of living and thinking. For this purpose abstracts of the most important speeches are published and placed on sale for nominal sums. This facilitates the making of reports to organizations by the delegates.

Furthermore, verbatim reports are prepared of each conference and certain addresses are published in full and placed on sale. For instance, "The Control of History Teaching," by Bessie L. Pierce, an address given at the second conference, may be bought for 5 cents by addressing the Association for Peace Education, 5723 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago. Other pamphlets are available.

This year the story of the conference was sent to 400 periodicals, mainly educational. Quotable extracts were also included. This publicity resulted in requests for copies of the addresses in their entirety.

Approximately 1000 persons attended this year's conference, and important educators and people in public life have urged the continuance of the enterprise.

"We always work through the education committee of co-operating organizations, because this is a distinctly educational matter," she continued, in speaking of the organizations which have assisted the forum. The Association of Peace Education

has actively worked with the forum each year. At the last conference 18 organizations co-operated, including the American Federation of Teachers; Department of Education and Philosophy; Chicago Woman's Club; Elementary Teachers' Union; Federation of Women High School Teachers; Illinois State Teachers' Association; Woman's City Club; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and the Young Women's Christian Association.

News of the Clubs

RECENT additions to the long list of clubs affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs include Woman's Club of Seoul, Korea; Woman's Club of Columbia, South Carolina; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Study Club of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Woman's Club of Tientsin, China; German Woman's Club of Shanghai, China; Woman's Club of Sydney, Australia; Woman's Club of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; Woman's Club of New Zealand; Woman's Club of Nelson, New Zealand; Woman's Bohemian Club of Prague, Czechoslovakia; and Woman's Association of Balboa, Canal Zone.

The newly women's club to get in the congressional record is the Congressional Club, composed of women in Washington's official circles. The club was incorporated by an act of Congress in 1908.

At a reception given by the Los Angeles (Calif.) District Board to members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a cake was cut into 150 regular slices. This cake was made for the occasion by Mrs. J. W. Robinson, chairman of the Department of the American Home in that state. Thirty-six eggs were used in the recipe. Evidently cooking is not a lost art among club women.

California women have been doing many unusually interesting things recently. Each delegate at a recent convention of women's clubs received a notice saying "Courtesies will be extended to visiting 'club husbands' by the Young Men's Christian Association." This is the first time in that State, and so far as we know in any other state, that thought has been given to the comfort of "club husbands" who accompany their wives to conventions. In extending courtesies, at the request of the social committee of the convention, the Y. M. C. A. made it possible for the gentleman to have the free use of reading and game rooms, also swimming pool and gymnasium. Several men availed themselves of the opportunity. This is an interesting service which other convention committees may wish to consider.

The California News says that this convention was held in San Diego, and adds that "it is doubtful if any city in all the broad stretches of California could have afforded so many delightful ways of entertaining, perched as it is on the beautiful hills overlooking the wonderfully blue San Diego Bay."

The report of the convention as published in the above mentioned magazine is full of suggestive and progressive thought. The theme was provocative of much interest: "Progress Through Conversation." Kathleen Norris, well known California writer, spoke on "The Simple Way to World Peace," and urged the American women to use their power to this end.

Lyman Bryson, author and lecturer, spoke on "International Relations." He said that most club women in the United States did not realize their political power and political responsibility.

GREETING

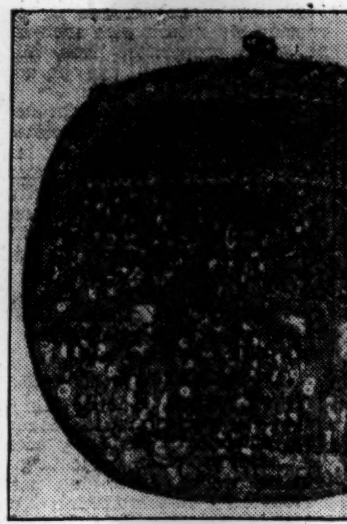
Christmas Personal Greeting Cards

The very latest ideas are embodied in the "GREETING" line. The constant growing demand for Hand-drawn Greeting, Paraphrase and Novelty Folders has been taken care of in our 1928 line. Brilliant Effects and original ideas make the "GREETING" cards "Distinctive" from all others. Popular prices. Your name suggested or pre-arranged on each card; satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly filled. AGENTS wanted in every City or Town to solicit orders from their friends and others. Liberal commission. Write for particulars and name whether samples are required for agency or personal use. **SIDNEY B. COHEN CO.**
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CARDS

Fine Embroidery as Means of Livelihood

THE inflation period was, as is well known, a time of great difficulty for all classes of society in Vienna, and especially for the aristocracy and professional people, many of whom were reduced from affluence to poverty in a single night.



Three Hand-Embroidered Bags by Frau Margarete de Juri. The One at Left Was Made From a Gold Kerchief of the Time of Maria Theresa. Embroidered in Real Gold and Silver. The Upper Bag at the Right Is Modernistic, and the Lower One Makes Use of Inlaid Pearls, After an Antique Model.

To the foreigner, the way in which many of these leisured members of society endured their particular hardships, and struggled to build up their daily living again on a new footing, makes an almost epic story, the full details of which will never be known. Many of the women of noble families who, because of their



For the Comfort of Business Travelers

A change in the registration law of New York has been made this year which lengthens the registration period for those who live in cities or villages of over 5000 inhabitants, and who, therefore, must register each year personally. Instead of confining the season to four or six days, the new law makes it possible for those who must necessarily be absent from their homes in other parts of the United States on personal registration days to register at the office of their county board of elections between July 1 and Sept. 20, on Mondays or Wednesdays between stated hours. An affidavit as to the necessity of absence is required.

Simple Steam Pudding

This excellent pudding can be made with 1 egg; 2 cups of flour; 1/4 pound of margarine; 1 tablespoonful of baking powder; 1 tablespoonful of sugar; 1/2 teaspoonful of vanilla essence; 1/2 pint of milk and some jam or jelly.

Rub the butter into the flour. Add the sugar and other ingredients. Mix these with a little milk. Add the egg after beating it.

Put the jam in the bottom of a mold and steam the pudding.

Bouillabaisse! Boil and Simmer!

Women tourists in Paris who enjoy the novelty of "eating round" are always enthusiastic over the many novel dishes served at a famous fish restaurant. The windows of this establishment, with their aquarium-like display, are in sharp contrast to the neighboring shops, featuring hats, frocks and handkerchiefs. Everything edible that can be caught with a hook or brought in with a net appears to be displayed in the long expanse of windows, and, fortunately for the foreigner, most of these sea denizens are labeled. Even before entering, one has learned much of French sea food. The difference between "bouillabaisse" and "langoustine," both of which the foreigner would classify as a lobster, is shown by this object lesson to be merely a matter of claws. The former proves to be a lobster, pure and simple, while the latter, the "langoustine," lacks claws but abounds

Kickernick Bloomer

Kickernick Underdress is so designed that, regardless of your movement or posture, it does not bind or strain. Length has been added in the back, which makes it possible to omit all excess material in front or between the legs.

Thus Kickernicks actually conform to the body lines. To the woman who does not feel comfortable in a garment with an elastic knee the French Cuff knee has a decided appeal.

This knee cuff, or band, is made to careful measurements so that even though the cuff is loose the garment affords a full measure of protection in a most modest manner.

In a wide variety of materials in prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.95.

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Orange Layer Cake

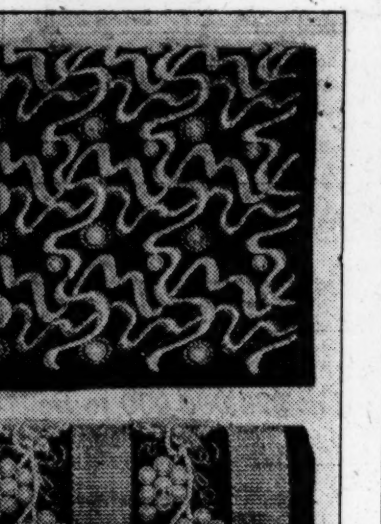
SIX ounces self-raising flour, 3 ounces caster sugar, 1 1/2 ounces margarine, 1 1/2 ounces lard, 2 eggs, a pinch of salt; milk if necessary; 1 orange, 1/2 pound icing sugar.

One secret of success in making cakes is to have the oven at the right heat before beginning to mix the ingredients.

For a layer cake two small but deep sandwich tins are required, which should be well greased and lined with white greased paper.

Prepare the flour by passing it through a hair sieve and add the salt. Whisk the eggs thoroughly and set aside, then with a wooden spoon beat the margarine, lard and sugar to a cream. The eggs should be given a final whisk before they, with the flour, are gradually added to the mixture which when completed should be of the consistency of cream. This should immediately be put into the tins, the top of each being spread evenly and smoothly with a knife, and be placed in the oven in a hot oven. It will take from 10 to 20 minutes to cook and can be tested by placing a skewer in the center of the cake; if this comes out clean it is cooked and should be turned out onto a wire sieve to cool.

Sieve the icing sugar and add the grated rind of the orange; then very gradually, drop by drop, the juice of the orange, until the mixture is sufficiently soft to ice the cake. Great care should be taken not to make it too wet or it will not harden sufficiently. A layer of the icing is spread on half of the cake and the other half placed on top, and then the whole is completely covered with icing. If the palette knife used to spread the icing is constantly dipped in a jug of boiling water there will be no difficulty in spreading it evenly. A border and center cluster of crystallized violets are a pretty decoration for this cake, or another attractive look is to make a large "date" in the center, the petals being composed of blanched almonds and the center of the flower of angelica.



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Mr. B. I second the motion.

Chair: It has been moved and seconded that our club strike out the word "silver" and insert the word "gold" before the word "medal". Are you ready for the question?

Mr. C. (Obtaining the floor) I move to amend the motion by striking out the word "gold" and inserting the word "silver" before the word "medal."

Mr. D. I second the motion.

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Seconded.

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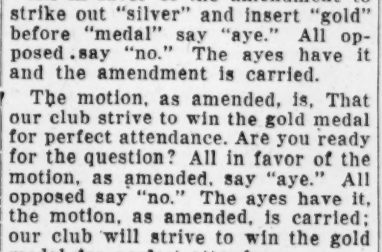
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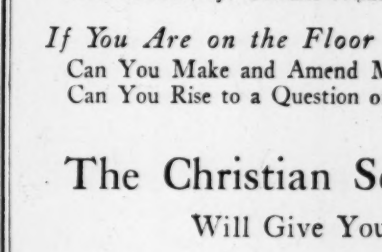
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Chair: It has been moved and seconded that our club strike out the word "silver" and insert the word "gold" before the word "medal". Are you ready for the question?

Mr. C. (Obtaining the floor) I move to amend the motion by striking out the word "gold" and inserting the word "silver" before the word "medal."

Mr. D. I second the motion.

Chair: It has been moved and seconded to amend the motion by striking out the word "gold" and inserting the word "silver" before the word "medal". Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the amendment to strike out "gold" and insert "silver" before "medal" say "aye." All opposed say "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

All in favor of the amendment to strike out "silver" and insert "gold" before "medal" say "aye." All opposed say "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

The motion, as amended, is that our club strike out the word "gold" and insert the word "silver" before the word "medal". Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion, as amended, say "aye." All opposed say "no." The ayes have it, the motion is carried and our club will strike out the word "gold" and insert the word "silver" before the word "medal" for perfect attendance.

Form 4. To substitute one paragraph for another. Illustration (assuming the floor is obtained).

Mr. A. I move that our club appoint a committee to investigate and secure a noted lecturer for next year.

Seconded.

Chair: States the motion and asks for discussion.

Mr. B. I move to amend the motion by substituting the following: That our club secure a noted lecturer for next year.

Seconded.

Chair: States the substitute, then asks if there are any amendments to either paragraph. All in favor of amending by substituting—"That our

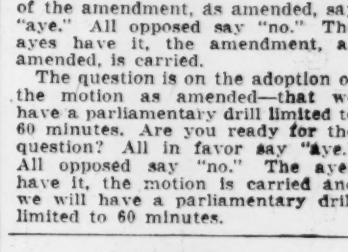
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Theatrical News of the World

Vienna Theaters in Summer

Vienna
While the Schubert festivities have, as is natural, taken first place in the Vienna summer theater program; but many attractions have been staged outside of the actual celebrations. The State Opera House has been largely given over to special guest performances of such constant favorites as "The Magic Flute," "Fidelio," "Salome," "Don Juan," etc., with such international favorites as Marie Jeriza, Alfred Piccaver, Mayer, etc., in the chief roles. The leading attraction, however, during these festival weeks was the Vienna premiere of Richard Strauss' new opera, "Die Aegyptische Helena," which had previously shown a success in Dresden. The visit of the Cologne opera ensemble to the Vienna Staatsoper was of great interest, particularly since they performed for the first time in Vienna Handel's "Julius Caesar" as well as Mozart's "Così fan tutti," and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande."

The outstanding event of the Burgtheater program was the revival of Shaw's "Pygmalion," with Werner Krauss as Professor Higgins. Pygmalion bids fair to rival in popularity Shaw's "Cesar and Cleopatra," last year's revival, judging by the response up to the present. Great interest has been taken in the twenty-fifth anniversary of Franz Lehár, of "Merry Widow" fame, as a composer. The press has been full of articles recalling the history of this musician, the son of a humble orchestral player in the Theater an der Wien, where Lehár had later so many of his triumphs in musical comedy. Next to Johann Strauss, Lehár is nearest to hearts of the Viennese even in these days of revue and jazz. During the recent production of his latest musical comedy, "Der Zarewitsch," at the Johann Strauss Theater, the Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Seitz, took the opportunity of expressing Vienna's affection for her native composer. "Der Zarewitsch" is not likely to have the sensational following of "The Merry Widow," which was translated into 10 languages; but it is at any rate assured of a long run in Vienna. The chief beauty of this piece lies not in the plot, which is conventional, but in the color and gaiety of the old Russian court, and in the way in which the composer has utilized old Slav folk-song motifs in many of the songs and dances.

The Russian cabaret troupe, "The Bluebird," is here for the second time this year, but its reception is as enthusiastic as ever. The vigorous acting, strong comic relief, especially in the Russian and Caucasian peasant scenes, Russian folk song adaptations, and the simple production, make a combination uncommon in the dramatic world. The Burgtheater and the Josefstadt Theater, better known as Max Reinhardt's Theater, are both concentrating at present on foreign plays, the latter having had an almost unbroken run of French comedies for some time. The Deutsches Volkstheater, however, almost consistently produces works by German authors, and often launches a young playwright on the German stage. The most recent production is

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that of a semihistorical play. "The Twelve Thousand" by Bruno Franck, the plot of which centers round a minor German prince who has clandestinely sold 12,000 of his subjects to England to serve in the War of American Independence. The part of one of the secretaries of the Ministry of Finance, a man risen from the ranks, affords Moissi, the chief actor in the Salzburg Festival performance, ample opportunity for dramatic acting.

"My Lady's Mill"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
AT THE Lyric Theater "My Lady's Mill" a New Devonshire comedy in three acts, by Eden and Adelaide Phillpotts. Producer: Cedric Hardwicke. The cast: Alexander Parable.....Reginald Bach Jacko Blaker.....Robert Newton David Parable.....Lawrence Anderson Toby Stamp.....Gordon Barker Thomas Honeywell.....Edward Peley Grace Honeywell.....Clare Harris Dolly Quick.....Helena Pickard Maud Shears.....Druella Wells
Eden Phillpotts may not be a born dramatist; but he is a born comedian, and laughing philosopher: with an innate, though not varied sense of character. By hard work and careful study he has acquired a somewhat superficial technique by which he can turn his novels into entertaining plays. He is like a cook who has mastered one excellent recipe with which he can be depended upon to turn out a good dish, also a cook who has only one pudding mold in his kitchen. So his sweets and jellies, tasty though they undoubtedly are, always have the same shape. In the case of "The Blue Comet," where Eden Phillpotts tried to dispense with this mold, the confection collapsed. But when he sticks to his one recipe and one mold we are not disappointed. "My Lady's Mill" is not quite so good as either "The Farmer's Wife" or "Yellow Sands"—not so well made, and the ingredients not so well mixed or tastefully spiced. But it is good fare all the same, and can be recommended readily to those who want to enjoy a satisfying meal of homely, typically English fare. I was going to say typically Devonshire, but, as a matter of fact, it is not so much Devonshire as Eden Phillpotts. Whatever

An Anglo-Indian Drama Pioneer

By J. T. GREIN

London
THE stage is meant to expand the human vision... to reveal both sides of life, the seen and the unseen. Not only to excite but to educate; not only to please but also to preserve and perfect.

This is not the peroration (as you might perhaps think) of a learned article in a high-brow review, but a concluding line of a letter written to me by Mr. Raghadvhari, one of the most interesting of England's present overseas visitors. The son of a Sanskrit scholar of repute; a bachelor of arts of Madras University, by profession a lawyer and public prosecutor in one of the districts of the Madras Presidency, he is in London to study the methods and accomplishments of the English theater.

For in India the art of the drama has remained, until recently, in the same state that prevailed in England in the Middle Ages, when bands of strolling players went from place to place, with their temporary platforms which they erected on the village greens, and there, with the open night as background and the soft, intermittent noises of the country side for orchestra, enthralled the gaping crowds of country folk beneath the stars.

It is only within the last two or three decades that the stage, in India, has come to be regarded as a factor in the daily life of the enlightened and cultured, and only now are the ancient ideals being slowly unearthed from the mountains of sentiment, frivolity, buffoonery and superstition beneath which they have, for centuries, been buried. It is with the object of assisting in the task of removing these accretions that Mr. Raghadvhari has made the journey to England.

His ideal is the establishment of an Academy of Dramatic Art in

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English county he had chosen to write about, its inhabitants, seen through his rosy-tinted and twinkling glasses, would have probably appeared very similar.

"My Lady's Mill" is so called because it belongs to an old curmudgeon, Alexander Parable. In early married life his wife ran away from him, which one is not altogether surprised. This is supposed to have changed him into a hardened misogynist—though one wonders whether he has really changed at all. Except for an acid old housekeeper he will not allow a woman near his mill. But, though the old man may wish to stop the world's rolling, he is quite willing that his millstones should revolve more economically and efficiently, if that can be managed. An old friend comes to see him in company with a daughter, Grace, who understands something about electricity and turbines. She interests the miller in a scheme for substituting a modern turbine for the out-of-date overshot water wheel. Incidentally, she also points out the many possibilities of lighting the whole mill by electricity.

Parable jumps at her ideas and while Grace is carrying out her inspection she falls—or jumps—into the mill race and is rescued by Alexander's grandson. Of course this is the beginning of the trouble. The two fall in love, as also does Alexander's other grandson with another girl, and even the housekeeper, Maud Shears, becomes engaged to Toby Stamp, a mill hand of a suitable age for her. All lovers try to keep their affairs hidden from old man Parable. But, whenever he goes into his millling chamber to turn on his new electric light, one or other of the loving couples is invariably revealed billing and cooing in a corner. Then comes the explosion. They are all driven from the mill, but of course they all find their way back to it, for neither they nor old Parable can get on alone.

It is a machine-made little play—the machine sometimes as creaky as the old millwheel itself. But, nevertheless, it is thoroughly enjoyable. The characters are all old friends whom we are glad to see again. Alexander Parable, figured as the chief part in "The Farmer's Wife" and "Yellow Sands." He has only changed in outward appearance, but not much. He is also played by a different actor, Reginald Bach, who, however, follows closely the Cedric Hardwicke formula, with which all playgoers are now familiar. And so they will go and see this play and find exactly what they seek—a pleasant and harmless evening's entertainment. C. F. A.

The Talking Pictures

By CONRAD NAGEL

OFF the coast of Norway lies a huge rock inhabited by millions of birds.

Many, many years ago the first vessel to sail that way passed this rock. The birds startled by this unexpected sight rose in the air—hundreds of thousands of them. So vast was their number that the people aboard the vessel were amazed and thrilled by the sight and each time the vessel passed that way its passengers looked forward to the moment when the startled birds would take wing.

But the birds soon became accustomed to the vessel and were no longer frightened from their rock as it passed by.

Someone conceived the idea of firing a gun when the boat appeared off the island—thus startling the birds into flight again.

The gun, becoming familiar, was soon ignored. By this time steam was used to propel the vessel and a sudden blast of the whistle once more sent the flocks skyward. But the whistle, naturally, soon was disdained and the feathered myriads retained their perch to this day.

Entertaining the public is exactly like frightening the birds off the rock. A variety of methods must be employed or the birds and public alike will ignore that with which they have become too familiar.

The public's hero one year is Babe Ruth—next year he is forgotten and the crowds are interested in Valentino—Valentino gives way to Red Grange, and so on. But always there must be change—variety, something new.

Because the motion picture was so entirely new, it dominated and held the field of popular entertainment as nothing else has ever done. That hold has been weakened somewhat by change and variety and newness are less and less a part of each production. Stories have become such familiar formulas, and casts so stereotyped, that a future-wise audience can tell just what will happen after seeing the first reel of an average production.

Years of great prosperity have softened the mental and physical muscles of the motion picture industry until the industry has allowed itself to slip into a rut so deep that a cataclysm is needed to jar it free.

The talking picture has provided the necessary upheaval, and every man and woman connected with motion pictures is being aroused and stirred into new and greater activity that will be productive of much progress.

The talking picture has not been welcomed by the industry, but it has had to better its way in. Even now when it is well in, its presence is resented by most of those secure in established positions. Actors, writers, producers and directors—all make up the great majority of those who argue against it, and the arguments advanced against the "talkies" are word for word the arguments used against the movies 25 years ago!

At any gathering of from two to half a hundred picture people these days one will find the debate on in full force. A small group of enthusiastic supporters of the "talkies" will be doing battle with an overwhelming majority of those who see nothing in the sound pictures.

The human mentality, because it is human, resents anything new and will not judge it fairly. The average individual is so constituted that he will not view progress through the open window of intelligence but prefers to squint out at it fearfully through the narrow slit of his prejudices.

This unfortunate state of thought is exemplified by the little old lady who stood watching the first steam train endeavoring to get under way. "It'll never go! It'll never go!" she declared. When the test was successful and the train disappeared down the street she cried, "It'll never stop! It'll never stop!"

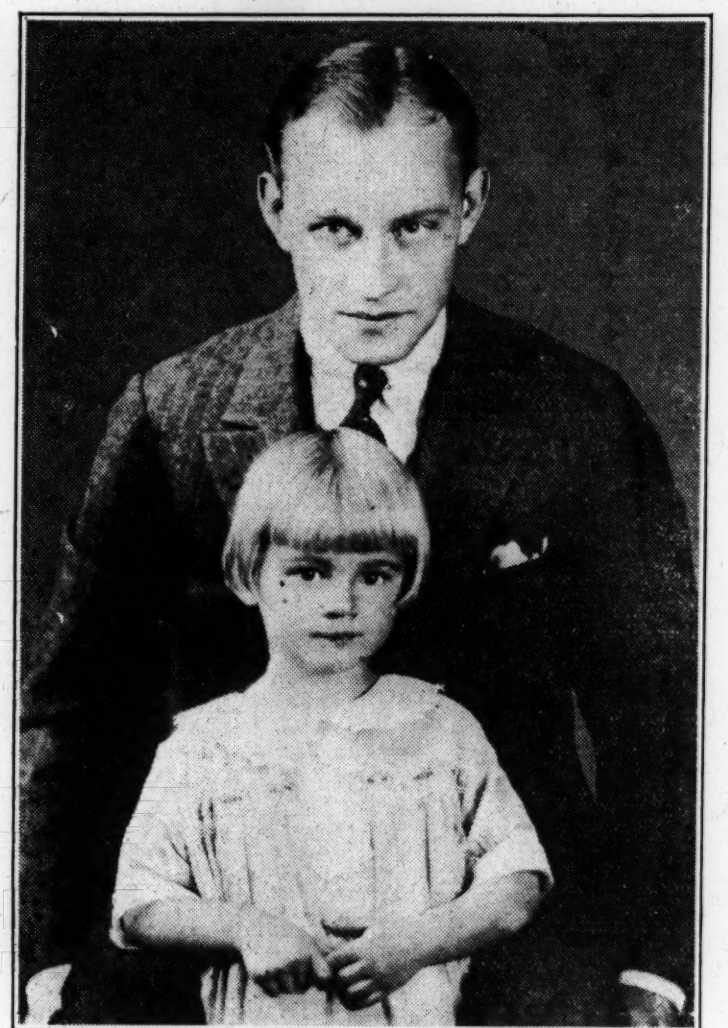
Regardless of those who, because of their lack of vision, oppose the

"talkies," the talking pictures are here to stay. They are going to rouse every person in the motion picture industry from stagnant self-satisfaction and revive a sadly waning interest of the public in screen entertainment.

Edison gave to the public the first silent moving picture more than 30 years ago. That cold, silent moving picture had breathed into it the breath of life and has become a living, vibrant thing.

Vast new fields of material are opened up. Writers struggle over every film story to eliminate long talking scenes. Now those scenes are desirable. Greater demands will be made on players and directors, resulting in a greater measure of effort put into each production.

Many changes will occur and much that is good and healthy and normal will come to motion pictures. But



CONRAD NAGEL AND HIS DAUGHTER RUTH

all this will come gradually and will come without affecting greatly the vast organization of the industry itself.

Just as the self-starter and the pneumatic tire caused a flurry in the automobile industry and then sold more cars than ever before; just as the radio upset the talking machine industry and then sold more talking machines than ever before, because of the loudspeaker and electrical recording brought by radio developments—so will the talking picture slowly make a place for itself without disrupting the motion picture industry.

The silent picture will always be made at least for many years—to supply the great foreign market and the thousands of small theaters that cannot afford talking equipment as it is now installed. Nor can production of expensive all-talking pictures when these can be placed in only a few hundred theaters.

The talking picture, after much abuse, many trials and experiments, will find its proper place without disturbing greatly the scheme of things other than to bring new life to the industry and revived interest from the public.

Let those who doubt that the "talkie" is here to stay, go into any of the latest talking pictures. Watch the audience lean forward and listen with rapt attention while the players are speaking. Watch the audience relax, sit back and whisper comments when the talking ceases and the old familiar printed title is flashed. The picture is once more a dull thing, without life, until another talking sequence occurs.

The birds will sit on the rock until frightened by something new. Mr. and Mrs. Public will sit at home unless they are lured to the theater by a constant variety in their entertainment. Not only is the "talkie" new, but it will afford an endless variety of entertainment. It will become as established a part of our everyday life as the moving picture itself.

Those who welcome progress and

rejoice in that which is new will welcome the talking picture and plunge eagerly and enthusiastically into the task of promoting it. Those who fail to see its possibilities and stand on the sidelines emulating the old lady watching the first steam train, will find themselves where she found herself—left behind in a cloud of dust.

North Dakota Playmakers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FARGO, N. D.—A state-wide little theater organization is flourishing on the prairie lands of North Dakota. Twenty-two Junior Playmaker groups, each centered in a high school, serve as feeders to a parent organization, the Dakota Playmakers of the state university here. The Junior Playmakers originated at the University of North Dakota with Franz Rickaby. By organizing local clubs in the high schools, he hoped to see dramatic activity stimulated. The high school chapters are kept up to standards by the parent group. They must give a certain number of full-length and one-act plays during the year. They must meet certain requirements of community and school support. In return the Junior Playmakers can draw on the Dakota Playmakers for material, such as plays, advice on costumes, settings and even for a director to help in staging.

Chapters are named after actors or dramatists, such as Julia Marlowe, John Barrymore. One is named for Franz Rickaby. The plan is working toward the betterment and self-perpetuation of the Dakota Playmakers, the parent group. Students who go to the university from high school naturally continue their dramatic activities.

Excellent, too, was Hans Moser, who played the part of Jimmy, which was devised for him by Reinhardt. Jimmy is what the Germans call a "clever insolent," that is, a kind of "man of all work" who must see that the players are on time, are properly dressed, who supervises the lighting and the curtain, meanwhile trying to keep out of the private affairs of the actors and keep these affairs off the stage. The way Moser does this, half despairingly, exercising much patience, wearing his shabby jacket, his hair ruffled, his expression worried and yet kind, is truly admirable. Karin Evans plays Bonny.

Reinhardt, as he is sometimes inclined to do, has changed the play considerably. "But he saves it for the soft passages," E. C. S.

The World Theater

Ellen Terry

WHILE on one of her American tours Ellen Terry attended in New York the first night of a young playwright's new work. When he was presented to her she congratulated him and said: "Your play is very good indeed. I shall send all my American friends to see it." He bowed and replied, "In that case my little piece will sell 90,000 tickets." She seized ever, occasion to see the work of other players while on tour with Irving in the United States. Often she saw the last acts of plays at other theaters on nights when he put on "Waterloo," in which she had no part, as the second part of a double bill. In "Problems of the Actor" Louis Calvert says: "Ellen Terry is one of the best speakers I have ever heard; every syllable is clean-cut and clear, yet I do not believe anyone would ever accuse her of speaking primly or unnaturally. I do not imagine her splendid enunciation is a chance thing; I have no doubt she cultivated it until it became second nature to her."

Acting With the Voice

Radio listeners recently had opportunity to note how vividly trained players may act with the voices. In the playlet devised from the Biblical story of Abraham, Sarah and Hagar, Emma Dunn as the patriarch's wife and Josephine Victor as his bondswoman show particularly. Again was it brought home to one how intimate are the effects possible when the audience, 500 miles away perhaps, is brought so close to the speakers that one could hear some of them breathe. Akin to motion picture closeups were the moments when one could hear Miss Victor singing a lullaby to Ishmael. Miss Dunn's enunciation, as always, was a pleasure to the ear because of her fluency, warmth and full characterization of Sarah.

Bebe, Camera Girl

In her newest Paramount picture, "Hot News," Bebe Daniels appears as a girl operator of a news reel camera. Her rival in getting news beats is played by Neil Hamilton. One of the most amusing scenes shows Neil zipping happily away at a shipwreck, confident that he has a scoop, with a fine shot of a passenger being sent ashore in a breeches buoy. One need not be a news gatherer of any sort to appreciate the disgust of Neil when he finds that he has been photographing his rival rival, Miss Daniels, as always, photographs handsomely in her newest film, and again her zest in gamin scenes is provided by a wildly travestied apache dance.

Where Technique Comes In

A certain musical comedy comedian had spent so much of his life in the theater that he knew a great deal about his own job but not very much about other things. Having hired a new accompanist, he sought

Reinhardt Stages "Artisten"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

ONE of the outstanding successes of this summer's theater season in Berlin is the play "Burlesque" by George Watters and Arthur Hopkins, which was brought over by Max Reinhardt from his recent visit to New York and is being presented under the name "Artisten" at the Deutsches Theater under his direction.

Wladimir Sokoloff, who plays the part of Skid, was along with Stanislawsky. The expression of his face, drawn, sapped of all color, uncomprehending when he learns in the drawing room scene that a cattle baron loves his wife Bonny is a touching study in character. The artificiality of his face, however, is a considerable disappointment to his admirers.

Excellent, too, was Hans Moser, who played the part of Jimmy, which was devised for him by Reinhardt. Jimmy is what the Germans call a "clever insolent," that is, a kind of "man of all work" who must see that the players are on time, are properly dressed, who supervises the lighting and the curtain, meanwhile trying to keep out of the private affairs of the actors and keep these affairs off the stage. The way Moser does this, half despairingly, exercising much patience, wearing his shabby jacket, his hair ruffled, his expression worried and yet kind, is truly admirable. Karin Evans plays Bonny.

Reinhardt, as he is sometimes inclined to do, has changed the play considerably. "But he saves it for the soft passages," E. C. S.

Shakespeare at Stratford

STRATFORD-ON-AVON—The Summer Shakespeare Festival at Stratford-on-Avon will last ten weeks, after which the company will prepare for its United States and Canadian tour. Two plays added to the company's recent repertoire at Birmingham were "Hamlet," with George Hays in the name part, and "The Taming of the Shrew," with Dorothy Massingham as Katherine and Wilfrid Walter as Petruchio.

The town is crowded with visitors, including many Americans. There is, as usual, a constant pilgrimage of school children, and the holiday camp for boys and girls who have come from considerable distances to see the plays is expected to have 15,000 occupants during the festival. This camp is managed by a local committee. The fervent interest which the young people evince in Shakespeare is one of the most gratifying features of the festival.

Helen Ware, with 30 years' stage experience to draw upon, has become voice coach for the moviehouse players at the Fox studio in Hollywood.

whom Bonny believes her husband is in love with, on the stage. He adds new scenes, has engaged vaudeville acrobats, step dancers, banjo players, singers whose performances are cleverly strewn between the serious scenes or serve as a background to them. It is as if Reinhardt had said to himself that since he had a play dealing with the vaudeville artists he would make an effort to picture their life.

Thus out of the pathetic little comedy—tragedy would be a more fitting definition—called "Burlesque," concentrating on the sad fate of Skid and Bonny whose misunderstandings make life bitter for them, "Artisten" has developed—a ponderous play, in some scenes a show, of 10 scenes, and with a cast of more than 40 actors, with revolving stage and interesting lighting effects, dancing and jazz music.

One of the scenes added by Reinhardt is laid in an actors' club and shows the kind of happy-go-lucky yet deteriorating life Skid leads separated from his wife who had always been his guide and protection. The simultaneous acting of all in this scene reminds one in some instances almost of the Moscow Jewish Academic Theater.

The question arises, however, whether these changes improve the play. In so far as the new characters and scenes help to give an insight into the life of the principal actors there is nothing to object to, but where they are inserted merely for the amusement of the audience, such as the vaudeville acts, this cannot be said. One learns this interesting play with the feeling that one has had a pleasurable vaudeville show thrown in.

The broadening of the play without adding to its substance leads to an attenuation of the plot. Skid, who is the leading figure, in one instance is nothing but the background for a step dancer. It cannot be said that the last scenes under Reinhardt's management were as effective as they might have been. Skid's arrival at the theater after days of despair, Bonny finding him, her struggle with herself, the reconciliation before the audience of the vaudeville, all this should have been a gripping continuation of the drama's climax which sets in during the drawing room scene.

The last scene is weakened by the side shows of vaudeville actors who in the end actually crowd the two main figures, Bonny and Skid, from the front of the stage. It might be the closing scene of an operetta. Whether Reinhardt has done well to make it so is open to doubt. The tendency of the whole play as shown here is to distract the audience from the main figures instead of concentrating attention on them, which shows that the elaborate staging of a simple play is not always to its benefit even if it is done by so great a master as Reinhardt.

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America and Denmark Linked by Hospitality

By JAMES MARSHALL

WHEN one undertakes to strengthen international friendship, it is desirable to accomplish it through the younger generation. This is the view of Sverre V. Knudsen, in co-operation with the Open Road for Boys magazine, is undertaking in the "My Friend Abroad" work which now not only includes the world-wide correspondence plan, but also the American Boys in Scandinavian Homes.

Last summer 100 American boys of an average age of 18 years were entertained by individual families in Denmark. This year the homes, the schools, and the Rotary Clubs of four countries will gather 400 American boys in Scandinavia. For five weeks they will be entertained as guests of 1000 Scandinavian homes.

Can you imagine what the outcome of this will be? Perhaps by relating a few of our experiences in Denmark last year your imagination will be stimulated. Each fellow made on an average of 10 real friends and many more acquaintances, but when we speak of friendship it is not merely a passing amiable relationship, but one of lasting quality. If you could have read the faces of both those on the docks and those on the deck as the ship pulled out of Copenhagen on its return voyage, you would surely have been convinced.

Taken into the Family
How different this parting was from our first experience, that is, when we walked down the gangplank to meet our hosts, strangers to us, only to be taken to their homes or to their cars. That very evening, however, they seemed like friends of long standing to us. We were taken into the homes not only as guests, but as members of the families. As guests absolutely everything was done for us, and as adopted members of the families we were at liberty to come and go as we wished. That sense of mutual understanding which is quite indescribable prevails between the two groups. By introducing baseball and football at which exhibitions the king was an enthusiastic spectator, by competing with the Danish boys in track and soccer, by giving talks in their schools on our school life and the social activities connected with it, an insight into the average American boy's life was presented to them. In return, their life and activities were explained and displayed to us. This of course, brought us in much closer touch with them. But do not think for a moment that our contacts were merely with those of our own age, for the parents and friends entered into the purpose of the visit with wholehearted zeal. Many times when a large trip was planned for the group, many of our hosts would leave their businesses to join us. There were many occasions for this, for something was planned for the group about every third day. Now a newspaper would undertake to show us many of the old castles and relics of ancient kings, now the largest and fastest of the Danish yachts would be gathered for a sailing regatta, now a tea at someone's home where our orchestra would furnish the music for dancing. They seemed to think that nothing was too good for these "Amerikanske Drengene." One incident which was responsible for more personal contacts than any other was the gathering of 300 Danish preparatory school boys and girls and the American boys at the University Club. Here were 400 boys and girls from 15 different countries chatting together just as if at school activities in the United States. Speeches in Danish, Swedish, English, and some in a queer mixture of both. Everyone smiling, laughing, and enjoying themselves to the utmost. Long will that evening remain in our memories.

Give and Receive Experiences
Then again as guests of one of the newspapers we were taken on a motor excursion to Sor Aakaden, one of the outstanding boarding schools in Denmark. Here the boys gave us an exhibition of their system of gymnastics which starts with the simplest of exercises, gradually becoming more difficult, finally ending in a pyramid. All these exercises are rhythmic and the boys furnish their own music by whistling, a certain routine of songs even during the most difficult stunts. We again demonstrated our sports, but the outstanding feature of the day was when six of the American boys appeared before the National Association of

Education and gave a vivid description of American school life. However, in between this excellent planned group program the boys found plenty of time to enjoy the home life of Denmark. One thing about this home life impressed us greatly, their love for their home and all it stands for. Whenever the young folks want to give a party, they do not run off to some hotel or club, but have it in their own home. How much more enjoyable it is!

But one may ask, "Was this trip a success from the Danish point of view?" This question may be answered by quoting from a letter from one of the Danish hosts. "I know that I am not the only host to say that the summer of 1927 will never be forgotten. It will be brought down by memory as a delightful and lovely time, marked only by one thing—it was too short. I believe that the visit achieved its purpose, to cement the friendship between Denmark and America. I do not think I am mistaken in stating that all the individual hosts felt that each was entertaining the best boy of his group. When the boys left we did not send off passing acquaintances, but took leave of staunch friends fearing that we should never meet again. Now only mutual correspondence is left. We usually have letters twice a month, and these letters are not written out of politeness only. The boys write about everything, even their brothers, sisters and parents write. May Danish boys that visit the States leave an impression there such as these boys left behind in Denmark." (As a matter of fact, 65 Danish boys are visiting America this summer on the same type of trip.)

How grateful we all are to Dr. Sverre V. Knudsen who made possible the opportunity for us to discover Denmark. "Discovery" is the only word that may be used, for we discovered a new country, we discovered a new people, and finally we discovered a new point of view.

Better Chance for the Better Able

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCENTRATING on "bright" children in an effort to advance them in scholastic attainments and, at the same time, through them, enrich the school curriculum, the Westchester County Children's Association has been conducting an interesting experiment in the Mount Kisco (N. Y.) Public School that is showing a large return on its investment. After four years of experiment, it is reported that children have stood higher in the regular studies than previously, and it is the hope of the association that the plan will prove of worth to other schools.

Dan Mitchell, chairman of the association's education committee, who has been active in promoting the "bright" child plan, said he had interviewed thousands of children over a period of about eight years and was convinced that children of above the average are the most retarded group in the public schools, and that considering their capabilities, they accomplish a smaller percentage of what they are able to do than any other group.

In planning the experiment, the Mount Kisco School was chosen as a testing ground. Harold M. Jennings, principal, co-operated in the movement and enlisted the support of all the teachers. A group of children was selected whose mental ability proved them capable of undertaking additional work without feeling extra burden or pressure. By shortening each of their regular class periods, one hour each day was made free and the opportunity was given to study subjects for which the average school program makes no provision.

These classes are called "classes in social science." The association provided funds to employ special teachers, as well as the equipment and supplies. Subjects were chosen that are alive to the children and connected with their own daily experience, with the idea of stimulating their interest in the world about them and of relating that world and its work to their own lives as well as to their other school work; they study shelter, housing, food, transportation, communication, occupation; they make trips to farms, factories, sawmills, flower and poultry shows, post offices, and trains and whatever interests the neighborhood has to offer; they dramatize the stories of making wooden things; they make ship models, cement blocks and dry fruits as examples of the variety of subjects undertaken.

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the school, the first grade pupils were learning the story of cheese and there on the table was a bag of dripping curds to illustrate the process. The teacher took them through the story from the cow to the grocery shelf, and from the grocery shelf to the home. The words used in the story formed a English lesson, a spelling lesson, a writing lesson, and the quantities of materials and the cost and selling price brought in some arithmetic. The drama of the story kept the children keenly alert without the slightest trace of boredom, sometimes evident in classrooms where constant repetition of lessons are necessary.

The older children collect news items, make paper, weave rugs, make linen from fax. They work hard because they appear to want to know about the things that touch them so closely. The teachers keep complete records of their work and careful data is being prepared for use in analysis; also they have built up a library and listed sources from which exhibits and help can be obtained, always considering that it is the in-



Radcliffe Students Learn Tempera Painting in the Fogg Art Museum Laboratory as Part of Their Training in Fine Arts. Left to Right—Mary Frances Williams, Winner of a Carnegie Fellowship, Winslow Homer Award Next Year; Lucy Bowditch Jones; G. H. Stout, Assistant to Director Edward W. Forbes, Who Gives the Course, and Annie Fitzgerald.

Museum for Higher Scholarship in Art Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BY "EXPOSURE" to the contagion of the beautiful, men and women students at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University are given an appreciation of the best in art in preparation for their future work as teachers, museum workers, collectors and critics, according to Paul J. Sachs, associate director and professor of fine arts.

"The future students of art will be called upon to use original museum objects as well as reproductions in connection with their work," Professor Sachs said. The new building, which the layman sees only as a museum, was designed primarily as an educational institution, and the galleries serve as a laboratory where students have the opportunity to study a large collection of original material which supplements the work of the courses.

Does Not Seem Like School
As a result of most careful planning, the University Division of Fine Arts is so harmoniously housed under the same roof that the lay visitor is never aware of the fact that hundreds of students are attending classes and working in studios and libraries across the court and on upper floors of this quiet museum. On entering and leaving the building the students are "exposed" to the finest works of art in the Italian Court and in the Great Hall. The Fogg Museum was established to help improve the standards of scholarship in the art field and to exert an influence in art appreciation throughout the country, and is the result of pioneer work done by Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard.

"There is a growing need for highly trained men and women who have specialized in the fine arts in the art museums and colleges," Professor Sachs said. "More and more, now, communities and colleges are establishing museums, and are making every effort to interpret the best of past civilizations for the benefit of the present. No longer are progressive art museums content merely to show their exhibits to an only partly appreciative multitude; they want to make art useful to the highest degree. They are doing this by making art useful to as many different types of visitors as possible, first by knowing what is needed by various groups and then by assembling and explaining material which will suit their peculiar needs. All this requires a high degree of ability and broad training, and it is the sort of training which Fogg is prepared to give to men and women, impartially."

All women who study at Fogg are enrolled at Radcliffe College just as a beehive of industry. Boys whittling progress through the grades, thus permitting the children to have the physical, moral and social development which it was thought a boy or girl needs to be successful and happy in high school, and also give them a broader knowledge, a keener appreciation and a better orientation in life than has been customary."

"If you could peer into our classroom," said Mr. Jennings, "there would be little to remind you of traditional school activities. If you could have watched the third grade making paper, you would have seen a beehive of industry. Boys whittling sticks to make shavings; others putting the shavings through a meat chopper to make pulp; girls cutting rags into tiny bits; others carding the scraps to make lint; others boiling the pulp and dyeing it. On the floor is a screen on which the pulp is strained and spread out uniformly; it is pressed with a clothes wringer and finished with a hot electric iron. Every pupil is proud of each sheet of paper, for it is real paper and is put to real use in the classroom."

"The first class selected for this social science work has gone through the second, third, and is now in the fourth grade. Each year an additional class is formed which follows, with modifications as suggested by experience, the program of study of the preceding classes. This year there will be four classes. Next year there will be five. Our experience has been for four years that children of average or better than average ability under good teachers can do the regular work in one hour less a day than usual. No pupil in any one of the four classes has failed of promotion, and the pupils do better than the standards for the country. We feel that the work has demonstrated that time can be spared in the school day of the more mature child for the enrichment of the curriculum. We are also convinced that social science material is the best for supplementing the traditional subjects and that there is an abundance of material in this field well adapted to each age."

SCHOOLS—European

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Economics Courses Which Begin With Student

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago, Ill.

NO LONGER is the freshman bewildered with abstract economic terms which seem to him unrelated to everyday living when he launches out in the field of economics at the University of Chicago. He gets rather a "functional" approach to economics, a viewing of all society through the economic key-hole," explained L. C. Marshall, director of the department of economics and the school of business. This elementary course, "the economic order," is one of the results of an entire reorganization of the department of economics and the school of business, according to Professor Marshall.

"What is a pawnbroker's shop for?" "Why do we have banks?" "What causes a demand for funds?" "Where Do Funds Come From?" These are a few samples of the questions dealing with tangible economic operations which the student considers before he talks in abstract terms of "interest." Savings banks, commercial banks, finance companies, trust companies, stock exchanges and other financial institutions are studied to see the processes of assembling and distributing funds. Having observed the actual functioning of the financial market, and having secured a comprehensive understanding of the processes and structures of financial institutions, the freshman then has a background and basis for a later grasp of the theory of interest, Professor Marshall explained.

"What we actually did was to scrap about 14 specialized courses and start with a clean slate," said the economist when asked how such a unique course was evolved and how the reorganization took place. "After throwing out these courses we then asked ourselves, What should be the purpose of collegiate work in economics? What materials does a student need to study to accomplish these purposes? How can these materials be organized into a course so that the student can see society 'whole and at work'?"

"Notice we did not say, 'He is a course we have to offer, or there is another course someone else wants to give. We began with the student as our objective and listed the things he would need to study if he were to see how the economic order works."

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PROGRESS
The School stands for the best of old-fashioned things; the country, the home-life, service to one's generation; prepared for the best of modern things; clear thought and courage in seeking to meet modern needs.

Then we organized them into coherent offerings instead of into a series of specialized pigeonholes. The result was approximately eight courses where formerly there had been 14. These eight represented two ranges of courses—first, the economic order, extending through the freshman year and second, the courses known as tool-knowledge and tool-skill courses.

At this point Professor Marshall leaned over his desk and sketched a diagram on a sheet of paper indicating the result of the reorganization. Across the bottom of the sheet he drew a long rectangle on which he wrote "The Economic Order." This course presents an organic view of the whole field of economics and is the foundation for all the others. On this foundation there are offered the tool-knowledge and tool-skill courses in statistics, accounting, economic history, intermediate economic history, legal background of economics and technological background of eco-

nomics. Then come the specialized courses, such as "Money and Banking," "Manager's Administration of Finance," "Theory of Interest and of Credit," and the research work.

"We do not talk a little about rent, and then a little about interest, and then a little about land problems, and then a little about financial problems as separate entities, into a coherent organic view of the nature of our economic society." It looks in two directions—it gathers up and synthesizes the miscellaneous information obtained in secondary schools and at the same time looks forward to more technical study. It is a preview of the whole economic field useful both for the general student and for the one who wishes to specialize.

Parent-Teacher Officers

An officers' conference held monthly, open to all officers and members, is an outstanding factor in the growth of the King County division of the Washington State Parent-Teacher Association. In these frequent conferences leaders discuss problems and the county work is unified. A definite period of each conference is allotted to the study of parliamentary practice under the leadership of an experienced member. About 300 usually attend. The county has set for its mark "a parent-teacher association in every school in the county." Fifty-three groups are active and organization is becoming less difficult. Thrift is a major project for the year. This will include the school savings bank work and thrift in other lines than money. Thrift in our daily lives, thrift in girlhood, thrift in health will be topics used for meetings when prominent men and women from outside will address the conference. Other successful

activities sponsored by the county are a lecture bureau and a home economics department which promotes girls' sewing clubs.

Thrift Plans

In one county council 30 thrift chairmen meet monthly to discuss thrift problems and plans. Washington, Georgia and Kentucky parent-teacher groups have carried out thrift programs during the last year with outstanding success.

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Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Palo Alto (pay'lo shi'to), town in Santa Clara County, Calif., the site of Leland Stanford Junior University, the alma mater of Herbert Hoover, who has just returned "back home" after a big first step in his presidential campaign.

Ponte Vecchio (pohn'teh vek'kyo), a quaint old bridge in Florence, Italy, well known to tourists as a vantage point from which to view the windings of the River Arno through the city, by which the beauty of the latter is greatly enhanced.

Senlis (sawnh'-leese'), an ancient French town 25 miles from Paris, having a splendid example of early Gothic architecture extant in its cathedral, which dates from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Pleistocene (plys'to-seen), the geological epoch immediately preceding the present period, and sometimes called the Glacial age.

THE HOME FORUM

Criticism versus Autobiography

IN HIS brilliant French fashion, it was Anatole France who defined an issue in the appreciation of literature which represents at the present time a new attitude of vast significance. "Criticism," he said, "is the adventure of a temperament among masterpieces." And, applying the description to himself, he observed: "I talk of myself apropos of Shakespeare or Voltaire."

With engaging (if not disarming) candor, he thus disclosed the secret of the prevalent mode in current criticism. The critic quite frankly is much less interested in the work of literature before him than in himself. He recounts his own "adventures." He talks not of the aspects and qualities of the novel or play or poem, ostensibly the subject of his appraisal, but of the effects upon himself. He tells us how he feels in the presence of a work of art. In so many words or by implication, he says: "I feel so and so. I have this or that emotion or imaginative experience. My impression of this book produces within me the following impression." In simple terms, he does not write criticism primarily—except of himself. He writes fragments of autobiography.

All of which is, or may be—if the autobiography has positive value as an illumination of human experience—not only legitimate but important. It may be also a genuine illumination of literature, refracted through the lens of an interesting intellect. But criticism in the older sense it is not, unless, of course, we choose to consider the older methods discredited and agree to change the meaning of criticism altogether. Until scarcely a century ago it meant judgment, evaluation of literature determined by models and canons of excellence. It was relatively objective, for, while critics disagreed, they paid homage to the standards which they all recognized. Then the standards themselves began to be questioned and gradually lost their validity—at least as the sole criteria of literature. That mysterious faculty of taste usurped the objective application of canons and rapidly, in turn, yielded to the exercise of individual feeling and imagination, until little more than half a century ago, "impressionism" found itself named and autobiography began definitely to emerge as the substitute for all other ways of appraising a work of literary art.

In our own time the Italian aesthetician, Benedetto Croce, vigorously supported by J. E. Spingarn in this country, has provided this substitute with a persuasive rationale and made us familiar with the theory of that fashion which temporarily, at least, attracted the majority to its banner. An old-fashioned remnant, chiefly in the academic world, have held to the traditional faith (with some necessary flexibility, of course) but now a prominent professor or honored writer is expected to come forward with this admission: "All criticism is but one man's opinion, mere personal impression."

When I read this astonishing (and dogmatic) affirmation in one of our best periodicals the other day, I gasped. Has Jericho fallen? I asked myself. Has the last stronghold surrendered? Have all the critics from Aristotle to Matthew Arnold been quite deceived? And is criticism nothing but autobiography?

My questions do not for a moment imply that standards of excellence may not change or that literature may not continually advance into new realms and new forms. One of the most important functions of criticism, I submit, is to point out with entire definiteness how the particular work differs—for better or, it may be, for worse—from previous efforts. The vital issue is whether the critic shall admit the obligation to recognize any standard of reference except himself. And, after all, if particular standards change, are there not basic qualities of beauty, of inner consistency, of fidelity to universal experience which remain immutable? Can we not bring every work of art to such tests? Is there not implicit egotism in rejecting all the criteria of the past—not to speak of those which some reverence in the present?

It would hardly seem necessary to labor the point in this controversial manner. The fallacies of pure impressionism must be self-evident. It falls almost inevitably into all the dangers of hastiness and shallowness, does it not? In reading the sketchy descriptions of the moment at which the critic records his impressions, one must wonder whether he would have confessed the same sentiments on the day before or the day after. And if he cheerfully replies that he is concerned only with the mood evoked on that particular day, does he not thereby voluntarily surrender all the advantages of ripe reflection? And does not this fleeting impression inevitably fail to give his reader precisely what should be demanded: a reasonably complete description of the nature and qualities of the work under examination? It is the latter failure which is perhaps the most fundamental defect of impressionism. It affords neither adequate outline and analysis nor reasoned judgment. Do we not often find a present-day book review with the author's name, not so much as a "Very clever, but what is the book about?" Must we not wonder whether the impressionistic critic himself feels that an impressionistic review of his book is adequate? Is it not as well satisfied with the autobiographical fragment thus offered as he would be with a fair outline and measured valuation?

I am not contending for the elimination of impressionism. It has brought freshness, vigor and variety into traditional forms which always tended to degenerate into conventionalism. Everyone, I am sure, welcomes it as an element to be introduced into more reasoned criticism. But it cannot assume responsibility of the various indispensable functions of criticism as a whole. It is, therefore, essential for us to recognize it for what it can do. Let us have honest autobiography. It need not masquerade as criticism or as a substitute for criticism.

Flowers All Summer Long

The empire being nearly two thousand miles long, running north and south, Japan has all the climates between Russia and Egypt, so that the blossoms do not all appear simultaneously over the country. By starting in the south and travelling slowly northwards, the tourist may have cherry blossoms through most of March and April. Through May, June and July the country is all aglow with other blossoms: azaleas, white, blue, purple or red, all along the roads and hillsides, as well as in parks and private gardens. Almost everywhere dwelling has its trellis of wisteria; and it may be seen climbing riotously over vast clusters of rock, with its giant purple clusters suspended in countless numbers, some of them from two to three feet in length. Nor would one omit mention of the camellia, the magnolia and the japonica, which may be seen adorning even hillsides and hedgerows as well as parks and gardens. Hills, downs and moors, too, are covered with a wealth of wild flowers of every color; and frequently a whole firmament of lilies stretching away like endless territories. The iris also is nowhere more lovely than in Japan, iris purple, iris golden, iris variegated with magic hues and tints elsewhere unknown. Roses are cultivated in a few gardens, but mainly for horticulturalists for the market. Scarcely less alluring than the cherry blossoms is the lotus. The atmosphere is hot and humid, enabling the giant blossoms to burst and blush with warmth and health. One of the most refined amusements of the Tokyo elite, especially those of the aristocracy, is to rise at dawn and go out to hear the blossoms open with a pop in the lotus ponds, of which there are many in the capital. Such a pond in some big park forms a favorite resort for lovers of this pleasure; for there the stillness of the early morning remains longest unbroken and the unique and enchanting echo of the bursting buds is the more easily detected. Mounting one of the graceful bridges that arch some indent of the lake, the eager listener faces a glassy surface marked here and there by large pink lotus leaves, and the unique and basin-like lotus leaves; if there be a wind, blue-green wavelets of velvet softness sway the many bowls upturned to catch the moisture and the dew of the past night. Here and there are seen big blossoms of pink or pure white, the offspring of the previous day, and now decorating a sea of green. The watcher on the bridge concentrates an eye on the largest soft plump buds.—L. INGRAM BRYAN, in "Japanese Art."



Blown Trees. (From an Etching by L. D. Luard.)

Reproduced with the Permission of the Artist

Vision of Thibet

Ever since I was five years old, a tiny precocious child of Paris, I wished to move out of the narrow limits in which, like all children of my age, I was then kept. I craved to go beyond the garden gate, to follow the road that passed it by, and to set out for the Unknown. But, strangely enough, this "Unknown" . . . always turned out to be a solitary spot where I could sit alone, with no one near, and as the road toward it was closed to me I sought solitude behind any bush, any mound of sand, that I could find in the garden, or wherever else my nurse took me.

Later on, I never asked my parents for any gifts except books on travel, maps, and the privilege of being taken abroad during my school holidays. When a girl, I could remain for hours near a railway line, fascinated by the glittering rails and fancying the many lands toward which they led. But, again, my imagination did not evoke towns, buildings, gay crowds, or stately pageants; I dreamed of wild hills, immense deserted steppes and impassable landscapes of glaciers! . . .

I had already travelled in the East when, in 1910, I was commissioned by the French Ministry of Education to proceed to India and Burma to make some Oriental researches.

At that time the ruler of Thibet, the Dalai lama, had fled from his capital, because of political troubles with China, and had taken refuge in a Himalayan village in British Bhutan, called Kalimpong.

Thibet was not altogether unfamiliar to me. I had been a pupil of the Sanskrit and Tibetan scholar, Professor Edouard Poucaux, of the College de France, and knew something of Thibetan literature. Naturally, I wanted to see the Thibetan Pope-king and his court.

I was informed by the British Resident that this was not easy. For up to that time this exalted lama had obstinately refused to receive foreigners. But I had managed to secure pressing letters of introduction from high Buddhist personages, and the result was that the desire of the Dalai lama to see me grew even stronger than mine to see him! Around the monk-sovereign I found a strange royal household of clerical personages, clad in shining yellow satin, dark-red cloth, and gold brocade, who related fantastic stories and spoke of a wonderland. Although when listening to them I was made a liberal allowance for legend and exaggeration, I instinctively felt that behind those dark wooded hills which I saw before me, and the huge snow peaks which pointed their lofty heads beyond them, there was, truly, a land different from all others. Needless to say, my heart leaped with the desire to enter it! It was in June of the year 1912 that I had my first glimpse of Thibet. The path which I had preferred to the road most usually taken starts from a low point in Sikkin, amid tropical vegetation, wild orchids, and the living firework of firs. Gradually, as one climbs, the scenery changes, nature becomes severe, the singing of birds and the noisy buzzing of insects subside. The huge trees, in their turn, are unable to struggle in the rarefied air of the summits. With each mile the forest becomes more stunted, till the shrubs are reduced to the size of dwarfs creeping on the ground, while still higher up they cannot even continue to exist. The traveller is left amidst rocks richly embroidered with brightly coloured lichens, cold water falls, half frozen lakes and giant glaciers. Then from the Sego pass one suddenly discovers the immense height of the trans-Himalayan tableland of Thibet, with its distant horizon of peaks bathed in strange mauve and orange hues, and carrying queerly shaped caps of snow upon their mighty heads.

What an unforgettable vision! I was at last in the calm solitude of which I had dreamed since my infancy. I felt as if I had come home after a long, chaotic pilgrimage.—ALEXANDRA DAVID-NEEL, in "My Journey to Lhasa."

Immer bereit, zu geben

L. D. LUARD, an English etcher who has made his home in Paris for many years, has the ability to put an extraordinary amount of meaning into a few lines. His forte is depicting movement. Usually we find him working among surging draught horses; but in the etching reproduced here, called "Blown Trees," he has wandered further into the countryside and given us an impression of trees tugged backward by the wind. The trees are on exposed slopes about a sheltered valley, and they catch the full play of the prevailing winds. Mr. Luard never appears at a loss to know what to do with a line. Strokes may seem rough and tangled, but they are actually deliberate and the work of a highly trained master of the needle. Etching suits his skill even better than the brush, for he is first and foremost a drawer of line, especially line in movement. In this the needle or pen gives him more freedom and allows him greater possibilities than the thicker brush.

Hoover's Gratitude

One of the few figures in our national life I came to know was Herbert Hoover, with whom, as Secretary of Commerce, my business threw me into contact. On one occasion I was told this story by one of his chief assistants.

It seems that two boys were working their way through Leland Stanford University. Their funds got desperate, and they were about to leave one of them to engage Paderewski for a piano recital and devote the profits to their board and tuition. The great pianist's manager asked for a guarantee of \$2000. The boys went ahead and staged the concert. They worked hard, and at the end of the concert had totaled them only \$1600. So, after the concert, the boys sought the pianist, told him of their effort and result, and handed him the entire \$1600, accompanying it with a promissory note for \$400 and explaining that they could not pay the balance for the concert, but would pay it as soon as they could.

"No, boys," returned Paderewski, "that won't do." Then tearing up the note and returning the \$1600 to the boys, he said to them: "Now, take out of this your expenses, give yourselves each 10 per cent of the balance for your work, and let me have the rest."

The years rolled by, the Great War came and went, and Paderewski was striving with might and main to feed the starving thousands of his beloved Poland. There was only one man in the world who could help Paderewski and his people. Before he could stretch forth his hand for help, thousands of tons of food began to come into Poland for distribution by the Polish Premier. After the starving were fed, Paderewski journeyed to Paris to thank Herbert Hoover for the relief sent him.

"That's all right, Mr. Paderewski," was Hoover's reply. "I knew the need was great. Besides, you don't remember it, but you helped me once when I was a student at college, and I was in a hole."—EDWARD W. BOK, in "Perhaps I Am."

Moonlight Glóry

The morning is ten thousand miles away.

The whiter night surrounds me, vast and cold.

Without a star. The voiceless fog is rolled

From ocean-levels desolate and grey;

But over all the floods of moonlight lay

A glory, on those billows that end

The muffled sea and forest, Gaunt and old,

The dripping redwoods wait the distant day.

Unknown, above, what silver-dripping waves

Break slowly on the purple reefs of night!

What radiant foam ascends from shadowy bars,

Or sinks unechoing to soundless caves!

No glory is upon those tides of light,

Setting in silence toward the risen stars.

—GORDON STEERLING, in "The Lyric West."

Ducks in the Stream

There must have been a hundred ducks at least that day, a hundred things to notice before ever the ducks alone which stopped the car.

Are ducks, then, of more account than bushes of wild roses in their full glow of tender pink? Not just a bush here, and a bush there—a sort of hide-and-seek bush, with a few flowers scattered among the foliage—but countless bushes, hedges of bushes, all covered with blossom.

The iris, too, such fine wild iris, rising in pale beauty of coloring, like strands of evening sky washed yellow at the close of a rainy day; the tall dark leaves setting off each a proud young head, the strong stalks bathing in the cool marshes where the waters of the pond had drenched the low-lying field. Are they not worthy of more than a tug at someone's sleeve, and a passing cry of "Look! Wild iris!"

And all those ancient, wonder-homes, like little old people with smiling wrinkled faces and shaggy eyebrows falling heavily above the twinkling eyes. Some there were with Elizabethan chimney stacks, twisted like sticks of sugar candy; each different from the rest, bearing away the drowsy, silver smoke from some half-slumbering air fitfully glowing on the widespread hearth within, and imagining itself to be still on duty despite the struggles of the sun to put it out. Dear, brave little homes with your worn doorsteps and your sleepy, sagging roofs! Perhaps, one day long ago, a painter halted here and squeezed his tubes upon each little. How else came they to be so rich in every mellow tone from rose to amber and from burnt sienna to verdian green?

And did you smell the limes as you drove by—like bags of honey flung into the air? A wondrous scent, soft and pure and light, a scent to breathe and go on breathing, just for the love of it. There they are, behind you now, a great knot of limes, heavy with the little honeysuckle flowers and sweeter even than the fields of open clover.

And that vast view of stretching country after the steady uphill climb. Ah, that was splendid! The car caught you in its strong, firm arms and whispered "Fly!" into your ear. And it seemed, just then, as if you could; as if the grassy slopes held you no more; as if the solid mass of space above the valley was firmer than the earth beneath, bearing you by the power of happiness into the wealth of limitless distances.

And then the roadway turned and down you went, away from the view and the wind and the whispering voice, until of a sudden, all unexpectedly, you found the village with the duck stream. The stream ran under the miniature highway and was there spanned by a baby bridge, with curved stone shoulders on either hand, bound about with oaken beams of venerable appearance.

Here, without a question, as by some unanimous decision, the car was halted. Ducks in the stream! Big, white, billowy ducks; shaking their tails in mock concern and dropping a feather every now and then for the enjoyment of watching it float away on the clear water under the bridge. Happy, contented ducks, brilliantly white in the sunlight, with a rich green bank to pick at and safe, easy halting places here and there on which to settle for a general tidy arrangement of the feathers.

Ducks in the stream. Funny, silly old things, looking up with grave black eyes from their vantage point below. And then, for some reason known only to themselves, giving a few concerted quacks and swimming vigorously away. Digging your heels into the soft mud of the bank, you made a somewhat perilous descent from the roadway to the water's edge, took from the stream a little soft, downy feather; put it in your pocket carefully and kept it for a long while.

Ever Ready Giving

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the problems confronting humanity is that of knowing how to give. It is admitted that much of the world's giving is on a basis of what and when the giver wants to give, rather than on what the recipient may want or need; its giving is more or less circumscribed by rules which tend to limit as well as restrict; its giving is often dependent upon time, place, personality, whim, impulse, or is subject to procrastination. Giving on this basis is not always satisfactory to either giver or receiver.

Christian Science throws much light on this subject of giving. On page 453 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divinity is always ready. *Semper paratus* is Truth's motto." On page 2 of the same book we are told that God, infinite divine Love, cannot "do less than bestow all good." Here, then, is the perfect basis and rule for true giving. God not only is ever ready to give, but gives all. Another fact which Christian Science brings to light is that man is God's image and likeness. His reflection—spiritual, not material; and as God's reflection, spiritual man must reflect God's giving; he must be ever ready to give of that which has been so freely bestowed upon him; he must constantly reflect goodness, love, joy, peace, compassion, the healing truth.

The human mind's erroneous viewpoint on this question of giving is illustrated by the attitude of the king of Israel in the story of Naaman, as given in the fifth chapter of II Kings. Naaman at first appealed to the king.

When the message was given to him, the king "rent his clothes" and exclaimed: "Am I God, to kill and to make alive, that this man doth send unto me to recover a man of his leprosy? . . . see how he seeketh a quarrel against me!"

What a contrast to this was Jesus' way! One incident, an incident mentioned in three of the Gospels, will suffice to show how he regarded those who approached him. We are told that when little children were brought to him that he might bless them, the disciples "rebuked those that brought them." Like the king of Israel, they resented the appeal. How beautifully Jesus corrected them in the words, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." It would be hard to imagine Jesus ever refusing anyone who came to him. Did he not say, "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away?"

We may, perhaps, think with regret of our own shortcomings in this matter of giving. We may question ourselves: Have we always responded to our brother's call lovingly, quickly, unselfishly; or have we, like the king of Israel, resented the appeal, declared it not our work, or doubted our brother's sincerity? Or have we, perhaps, felt that we had nothing to give? If such has been our attitude, we have only to turn to Jesus' example and learn how to welcome these opportunities to share what God has given freely to all. Elisha's rebuke to the king is one which we too may do well to heed, and let it be known that there is, indeed, a "prophet in Israel," a brother who is glad to prove that he is striving to obey not only the command to serve God with his whole heart, but also the command to love his neighbor as himself.

In his first epistle to Timothy, Paul urges his followers to share the good that God has given them, "that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute." Giving is not always a question of money, as the human mind is so prone to think. Naaman did not want money; neither did those who brought the children to Jesus. Mrs. Eddy says on pages 365 and 366 of Science and Health, "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." No one can be so poor that he has not a little love to give, a kind word, a pleasant smile, a strong handshake, an act of compassion. Jesus said, "Freely ye have received, freely give"—not reluctantly, grudgingly, hesitatingly, questioningly, but spontaneously, joyously, rejoicingly.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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MEXICO RUSHING FARM PROJECTS TO COMPLETION

Calles Expects to Provide Water for 500,000 Acres—Colonization Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—President Calles is eager to see agricultural and irrigation projects which he has set on foot actively in operation before he retires from office this year. Work is being rushed on some of these projects, in the hope that they may be bearing fruit before he turns over the executive chair to his successor.

It is the desire of the Mexican Government that these ventures be financed by private capital and bids are now open to investors. Success of these projects would convert some of Mexico's thousands of square miles of arid lands into productive areas and it is expected, give this country an economic and self-supporting status such as cannot be looked for from renewed activity in petroleum production or from other resources of a temporary nature.

President Calles has stated that before the end of this year 500,000 acres of land will be irrigated and made fit for colonization. The latest and most significant development in this regard is the organization of the National Society for Irrigation and Agricultural Development.

This society is to make a general study of colonization projects, short of for immediate realization, that offer the most advantages for the Nation as a whole.

It will classify in each project lands fit for cultivation after agricultural and topographic studies have been made and will propose and carry out all improvements.

This organization in addition will study transportation systems, to facilitate the carriage of agricultural products to markets and provide essential machinery for the colonists. A campaign of advertising for the projected colonies, and selection of the most suitable colonists, with provision for assisting them to establish themselves in the new lands, are other duties outlined for the society.

It will also facilitate credit for the colonists and issue bonds and securities when necessary. All financial operations, however, must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance for final approval by the President of the Republic.

MISSES CROSS AND MORRILL ADVANCE

MANCHESTER, Mass. (P)—Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of New York each achieved two straight-set victories to reach the third round at the opening of the fourth annual women's tennis tournament at the Essex County Club here Monday. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier of Southboro, who won her first-round match with Miss Marie A. Fenstermaker of Englewood, N. J., 6-2, 6-4, was obliged to postpone her second-round match to attend the second round tournament in Brookline in the afternoon.

Miss Cross, in the morning rounds, disposed of Miss Alita Davis of St. Louis, 6-2, 6-4, and in her second encounter of the day defeated Miss Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Morrill defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons of Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2, in the first round and disposed of Miss Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, 6-4, 6-2, in the afternoon.

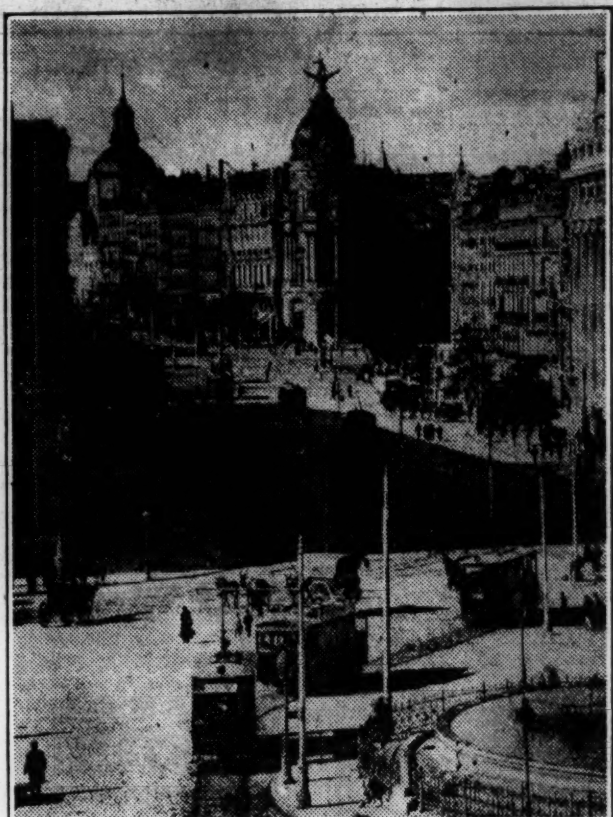
ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—First Round.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Anita Hollister, New York, 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Eleanor Colahan, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Mary D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Alice C. Fenstermaker, Orange, N. J., 6-3, 6-4.
Miss Pauline A. Brookline, defeated Miss Alice C. Fenstermaker, Manchester, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Alita Davis, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Lee Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottoman, Baltimore, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Mrs. E. M. McNichol, Manchester, defeated Miss Victoria Titus, New York, 6-0, 6-4.
Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, Southboro, defeated Miss Marie A. Fenstermaker, Englewood, N. J., 6-2, 6-4.
Mrs. L. H. Hopkins, Manchester, defeated Miss Julia Chapin, Springfield, 6-3, 7-5.

Second Round.
Mrs. William M. Shedd, Boston, defeated Mrs. S. P. Crawford, Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Madeline Steedman, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss A. Harding, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6-4, 6-2.
Mrs. Harry Lammie, Ry, N. Y., defeated Miss Katherine Winthrop, Hamilton, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Edith Tough, Berkeley, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Virginia Hillery, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Polly Palfrey, Brookline, 6-2, 6-1.

Third Round.
Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3.
Miss Lee H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. E. M. McNichol, Manchester, 6-1, 6-2.
Mrs. William Endicott, Manchester, defeated Miss Helen Rhodes, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Carolyn Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Robert Grant, Jr., Boston, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. L. Bremer, Cohasset, defeated Miss Marjorie Morrill, Brookline, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. L. A. Harper, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. C. A. Welch, Marblehead, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. Roger Griswold, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Herbert Yorks, 6-0, 6-4.

In the Spanish Capital



Calle de Alcalá, One of the Wide Thoroughfares in the More Modern Section of Madrid.

Cameos of European Cities

Madrid, With Its Many-Turreted Palaces, Its Ancient Moorish History, Its Modern Spanish Activity

By CLIVE HOLLAND

MADRID is not beautifully situated, but stands white and rather garish, upon a spur of hills nearly 2500 feet above sea level, and there is, apart from an element of color, and the mingling of brilliant sunshine and deep shadow in fine summer weather, not a great element of picturesque. And yet one grows to like the Spanish capital and to find something about it that keeps alive the dream of beauty and charm that one has had of it.

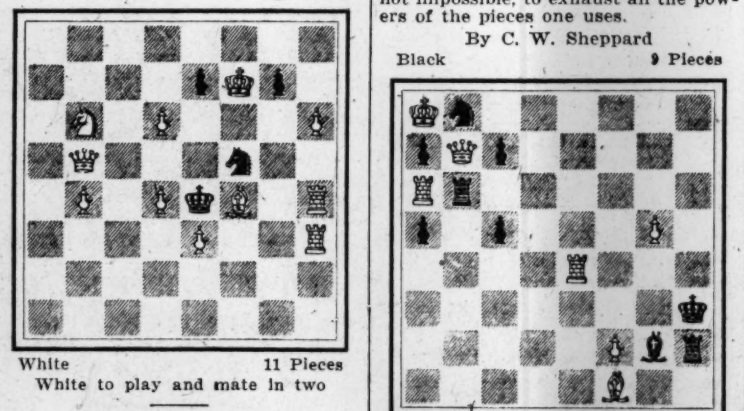
Possessed in early times by the Moors, it ultimately, after severe struggles, passed into Christian hands. It has centuries of stirring history behind it, and it was in the middle of the sixteenth century that old Alcazar, a relic of Moorish rule, was converted to the uses of a royal palace. The court was then transferred to Madrid, and the town became the capital of Spain. The present palace only dates, however, from the middle of the eighteenth century, as the old buildings, including the rooms in which Velasquez painted his wonderful portraits of the king and nobles of his day, were burned down.

The palace, which is an imposing and many turreted building, stands on sloping ground with its western facade the highest. From the Manzanares one obtains the most comprehensive view, but it is a magnificent building from whatever point it is seen. Perhaps one is made to realize how far Spain, surely one of the least progressive nations by tradition, has advanced upon the road of democracy, by the open gates of the outer courtyard of the palace, which is day by day the well-frequented playground of even the poorest of the King of Spain's subjects.

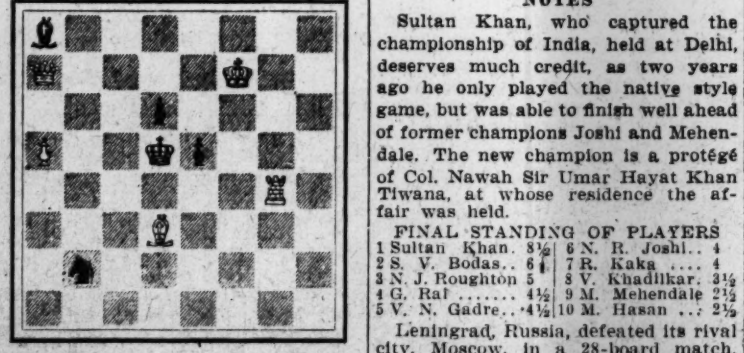
One of the most notable institutions of the city, largely because of its almost unique contents, is the ancient Armory which stands on the Plaza de Armas, and has experienced many changes since its foundation. Everyone, we imagine, has heard of Madrid's Puerta del Sol, reached by the famous Calle Mayor. It is



PROBLEM NO. 1011
By C. Mansfield. 4 Pieces



PROBLEM NO. 1012
By G. Heathcote. 5 Pieces



SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 1009. Kt-K3
No. 1010. 1. R-K4
2. R-K5
3. R-K6
4. R-K7
5. R-K8
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Allee
The price of \$77,000 was paid recently for the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" as it came from the pen of Lewis Carroll—a higher price than has ever been paid for any book, except the Bible, in any salesroom in the world.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: The old days might be defined as the time when the traveler was advised to "turn left at the big billboard."

London to London
The first telephone conversation between London (Ontario) and London (England) was held on April 12, 1928. It lasted two minutes and cost \$48.

Detroit News: In '96 the full dinner pail was the symbol of prosperity. Now it's the seven-passenger car with one passenger.



Scotland Yard has issued a regulation prohibiting officers of the metropolitan police from chewing gum while on duty in the metropolitan area.

Los Angeles Times: A man's objection to a breakfast room is its constant effort to become the regular dinner and supper room, also.

Australia
Australia is considered to be one of the oldest existing land surfaces; the great portion of Australia is believed to have been already dry land when vast tracts of Europe and Asia were submerged.

Helena (Mont.) Record-Herald: Did you ever notice how many of your acquaintances happen along when you are being towed in?

Tanning in America
Of all the hides tanned annually in the United States, more than 22 per cent of the cattle hides, almost 50 per cent of the calf skins and about 99 per cent of the goat and kid skins are imported.

Los Angeles Times: Americanism: Bringing home souvenirs: wondering what to do with them; throwing them away.

Irish War Debt
The national debt per capita in the Irish Free States was recently stated to be under \$48.

Dallas News: When you look for the man higher up nowadays you find a new altitude record.

American Sweets
Candy amounting to 1,132,620,000 pounds was purchased in the United States last year.

The Monitor Reader

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. What is the new record for globe-circling—News..... | 10 |
| 2. What is the pronunciation of "toyer"—A Word a Day..... | 10 |
| 3. What message is addressed to all Democrats who love their country more than their party?—Mirror of World's Opinion..... | 10 |
| 4. What has England done to modernize the law?—Quicker Justice..... | 10 |
| 5. Did the ancient Greeks use color in their architecture?—Art Page..... | 10 |
| 6. What language did a Stockholm newspaper reporter find the most useful?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 7. How can a peanut be transformed into a doll?—Children's Page..... | 10 |
| 8. How did British policemen get the name of "peelers"?—Editorial..... | 10 |
| 9. What object of unusual interest will be placed on view in Tokyo's new Imperial Museum?—Editorial..... | 10 |
| 10. Did Congress ever authorize a bar in the Capitol at Washington?—Prohibition Fruitage..... | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Reflection

It seems to be an odd characteristic of the English language that one word can have several quite distinct meanings. Reflection, for instance, may be thought of principally as a casting back of rays of energy, light, heat, or sound. But what of the idea that it is a turning back of one's thoughts, or again, the casting back of blame on someone? Each of these senses is recognized.

The Latin re, back, and flectere, to turn or bend, indicate a giving back—"a giving back an image or likeness of," as Webster puts it. Man, in this sense, may be said to reflect God.

In view of this particularly appropriate use of the word an effort might well be made to restrict it more and more to it, especially since think, muse, consider, ponder, ruminate, meditate, etc., so well express the ideas conveyed by reflect in the second sense, and casting of reproach, censure or blame, express the third.

Although acts or habits which cast back unworthy light on a person may continue to be called reflections on his character, it is at least our privilege to make our reflections only good ones.

Accent re-flec-tion on the second syllable. Sound the first e as in event, the second as in end, and tion as shun.

"Man is the reflection of intelligence."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

A GOOD thing should be done quickly in order not to delay doing it again.—CRAUFORD

In Lighter Vein

Song of Gratitude

A minister named Jordan had a son attending college. This son was about to try his final examination and naturally the father asked his son to let him know how he got on. One day the father received a telegram. Hymn 254, verse 5 the last two lines. After puzzling awhile the father turned up the hymn book and this is what he found:

"Sorrow vanquished, labours ended, Jordan passed.—Exchange.

Rivalry in Business

"ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY," read the sign just erected over a small retail store.

Promptly his competitor across the street had one placed over his store that read: "Established yesterday—NO OLD STOCK."



"I wouldn't want to be up there with that thing."

"Faith, I wouldn't want to be up there without it."

Stalled Installments

Maid—"The furniture man is here."

Mistress—"I'll see him in a minute. Tell him to take a chair."

Maid—"I did, but he said he would start with the piano and radio!"—Sales Tales.

Necessity vs. Bargain

Rastus: "I tells you, Sambo, I done found out de difference between men and de women at las'."

Sambo: "All right, what is it?"

Rastus: "Well, a man'll gib two dollar for a one dollar thing dat he wants, and a woman'll gib one dollar for a two dollar thing what she don't want!"—Exchange.

In a Quandary

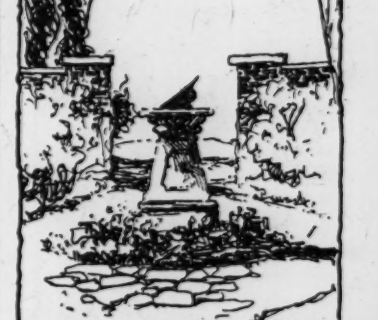
Friend: "Say, why don't you have your horse shod?"

Farmer: "Well, when I'm using him I can't do it, and when I'm not, he doesn't need it."

The Missing Napkins

"Where did you git all de handkerchiefs, John?" asked the ruralist's wife on his return from the big city.

"Wal, I'll tell you, Mary. In every place I went to eat they gave me one."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another's Need

Bishops Waltham, Eng.

DESPITE the improved conditions of factory work, nothing has been devised to allay its monotony and exacting nature. It is for this reason that holidays seem even more necessary to factory workers than to many other members of the community. This generally accepted fact emphasizes an unselfish act recently witnessed here.

A north country factory girl had been saving up for a much-needed vacation, and had definitely arranged to join a party on a ten days' visit to London for her yearly holiday. The anticipation of the trip had brought cheer, and she had discussed her plans with many associates. A few days before the scheduled holiday, she suddenly realized that her aunt, who had brought her up and with whom she lived, was unable to afford a holiday, and in fact had only twice in her life experienced such a relaxation. She accordingly, quietly substituted her aunt's name for her own on the list.

Not Too Busy

THAT people have time to be chivalrous even in the busiest moments of a big city was proved in Toronto recently when, as a clipping from the Mail and Empire, sent in by C. R. M., points out, hurrying shoppers espied a woman diligently occupied on the car tracks at a congested corner, picking up beads. Traffic was held up for several minutes while a number of men and women, newsmen and a policeman shared in the reassembling of a truant necklace.

Sign of the Times

"IF YOU are hungry and broke come in and tell us about it." This sign on the window of a restaurant on one of the busy streets of Los Angeles attracts and cheers many a passer-by. A note to the Sun-dial from Miss G. M. states that "inquiry of the pleasant little woman inside was held up for several minutes while a number of persons in need were never turned away empty-handed."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Control of Central Europe

THERE is no more interesting portion of the world for the student of diplomatic complications than central Europe. It comes vividly into the limelight again as the great powers engage once more in a struggle for control. It should not, however, be supposed that the smaller Danubian states are unable to take care of themselves. Provided they stick together, they can resist the hegemony of Germany, France or Italy. Nor must it be supposed that there is any serious likelihood of mishaps. It is rather from the point of view of an interesting game that the checkerboard of mid-Europe should be regarded.

Immediately after the war the Little Entente came virtually into existence, though it was later that some of the formal accords were signed. The Little Entente consists of Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia. They felt it was necessary to unite against possible encroachments on their territory by Hungary, which had lost much land under the peace treaties. They had also one eye on Bulgaria, though Bulgaria seems fairly harmless. Also, they perceived the possible menace of Russia. More or less loosely connected with them is Poland. In its inception the Little Entente looked to France as its special friend among the great powers.

From time to time it is freely stated that the Little Entente is falling asunder. It is difficult to hold an association of nations together by a merely negative idea. When the entente is harassed by the threat of a revision of the treaties, it appears to weld itself solidly. When it forgets its apprehension, it seeks a more positive policy—or rather, each member of the entente is tempted to pursue a separate policy.

Thus Rumania has points of policy in common with Italy, and therefore is drawn into the Italian orbit. Italian diplomacy has shown itself exceptionally able and has acquired fresh prestige. Yet when Rumania moves toward Italy, various implications become apparent even to the most casual observer of Europe. Italy has openly championed Hungary, and Hungarian claims are directed against Czechoslovakia and other Danubian nations. Moreover, Italy has not been on the best of terms with Yugoslavia, which is jealous of Italian control of Albania, the little country which stands on the Yugoslavian side of the Adriatic. It is obvious, therefore, that there must be some weakening of the ties which bind Rumania to the Little Entente.

Again, Germany is becoming stronger and can offer inducements to Czechoslovakia to range itself on the side of its powerful neighbor. Here is a disintegrating influence which causes certain politicians to shake their heads sadly and talk of Germany's old bid for control of central Europe. Any union based upon Germany in this part of the world would undoubtedly cause misgivings. Hence the "flirtation" of Czechoslovakia has found stern critics in France.

Yet France cannot expect to have matters all its own way forever, and there would seem to be no harm in a division of control—if control it be—in central Europe. If one great power predominated, the control would be effective, and the smaller countries would be its slaves—or, shall we say, satellites? The Little Entente is too weak to fall into such a position. It prefers to have friendly relations with Germany as well as France, and with Italy as well as Germany. Naturally, as Little Entente, it cannot be so indissoluble in these circumstances, yet it has once more affirmed that it intends, despite various individual rapprochements, to remain faithful to its original purpose. It is not, however, willing to become the prisoner of that purpose.

It will be seen at a glance that the control of one power is disappearing—and that is surely well. The Little Entente is neither French nor German, nor is it Italian. The sooner the notion of hegemony is forgotten, the better it will be. There may be some regrets in French diplomatic circles, but France is sensible enough, and good-natured enough, to realize that the transitory conditions which followed the war cannot endure forever, and that Danubian Europe is not the happy hunting ground of any particular nation.

Loyalty to What?

THE subject of loyalty is one about which there is much loose thinking. Loyalty in its true sense connotes devotion to a high purpose, to an idealism far above the sordid and mean in human character. Yet, in its common usage, it signifies support of an agreement with that type of environment in which one moves, however base and low it may be. For example, a gangster is loyal to the code of the gang, even though its purpose may be and is criminal and wholly subversive of human rights. Such loyalty not only makes for sedition and disorganizes society, but it puts wrong in the saddle, by virtue of the seeming power of combined evil.

While the above illustrates an extreme, although not an uncommon condition, there is another mistaken phase of loyalty which should likewise be corrected, that is, loyalty to any concept, or ideal, lower than the highest, less meritorious than the best. Loyalty in its root meaning signifies faithfulness to law, that is, to constituted authority. In view of this, how

prostituted becomes loyalty when it is interpreted to mean allegiance to lawlessness, to a personal organization which has for its purpose self-gratification in defiance of the law. This mistaken sense of loyalty finds exemplification in many situations. It is common in politics. An organization, which, although ostensibly and outwardly philanthropic and promotive of public welfare, yet at heart has the purpose of plunder and personal privilege, demands of its members loyalty and unwavering support. To such an organization, allegiance is frequently given in a mistaken sense of duty. Let us consider that loyalty can never be rightly exacted of one, except it be allegiance to right. No other type of allegiance fulfills the requirements of loyalty.

Loyalty to fundamental right, to external truth alone is worthy. In facing present issues in the United States, it is well to ask: "Where does the highest exemplification of right lie?" The answer to this query, conscientiously arrived at, will lead the questioner aright. He will be neither doubtful nor fearful. None can gainsay that in a republic the bounden duty of every citizen is to uphold righteous government, but before this can be done, righteous government must be established. Then, loyalty to right will find expression in just this righteous support. Every citizen, having at heart the welfare of his country, is bound to determine for himself which candidate and issues are nearest right. This determined, his course will be plain.

Dame Ellen Terry

MODERN England has had her graces as well as legendary Greece—and one of them was Ellen Terry. To see her in a play was to admire her—to meet her was to love her. In a profession that by its very nature capitalizes heavily upon personality, Ellen Terry seemed untouched by egotism. When she was last in the United States, she was interviewed by a Boston newspaper reporter who sought to draw her out about her acting. But that was the last thing she seemed inclined to discuss. Finally, sitting bolt upright on the edge of a davenport, she made a few sketchy comments upon her place in the theater. Then she dismissed the subject, as with a wave of her scarf, relaxed among the pillows and sighed happily: "Now let's talk about something interesting. Let's talk about my son, Gordon Craig. Do you know his work? He's a genius."

She was off for a happy five minutes in a gay recital of the novel and stately stage pictures devised by Mr. Craig for the Moscow Art Theater's production of "Hamlet." Before she could be steered back to her own work she launched into a description of her daughter's abilities as designer of costumes and as a stage director. From there by easy stage she traversed the whole of the contemporary London stage, scattering words of praise for the talented newcomers in the theater. Not a word more would she say about herself. Not a hint did she give of the hand she had had in coaching some of these very youngsters.

That glimpse of Ellen the unselfish made it easy to understand why this woman had been the darling of the London stage for more than sixty years, from the time in 1856 when she played the boy Maximilian in Charles Kean's production of "A Winter's Tale" through all her busy years that concluded with her semi-retirement after her appearances as the Nurse in Doris Keane's production of "Romeo and Juliet" in 1920. In those years she was frequently occupied with Shakespearean parts, appearing with Kean, Rignold, the Kendalls, Wyndham, Charles Coghlan, E. A. Sothern and others in wistful or merry young girl rôles. As she came to young womanhood she grew to leading parts in the chief productions of the day, and in 1867 acted Katherine to the Petruchio of Henry Irving, foreshadowing an artistic association that was to become known throughout the world for Shakespearean productions that served as measure for others' endeavor for thirty years or more.

Born to the stage of a theatrical family, Ellen Terry was nourished by the theater, in the theater. From her earliest appearances the reviewers spoke of her vivacity, her merry charm. Charles Reade wrote of her at the time she was appearing in his play, "The Double Marriage": "Her eyes are pale, her nose rather long, her mouth nothing particular, complexion a delicate brick-dust, her hair rather like tow. Yet somehow she is beautiful. Her expression kills any pretty face you see beside her. . . . She is a pattern of fawn-like grace."

Ellen Terry came into her own when at twenty-seven, as Coghlan's leading woman she appeared as Portia, perhaps her best known part. Certainly she made a great deal more of the rôle than most actresses who have essayed it, because after all it is slight in opportunities compared with the part of Shylock. That a part was meager in opportunities apparently never troubled her in all the years she was with Irving. One can fancy her smiling over Bernard Shaw's reviews of the Lyceum performances in the early nineties when he fumed because of the "waste of her talents." It was to give her "a real part" that Shaw wrote for her "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" in which she played the one woman's rôle in England and North America. As always she kept her own counsel when Shaw complained in print because she did not act in *Ibsen's* women, she privately remarked, seemed to her "silly ladies, all drawn with straight lines."

Shaw, like Archer and all the rest, made sonnets in prose to her characterizations of Beatrice, Juliet, Imogen and Portia, as in earlier times Clement Scott had written of her eerie romantic characterization of Queen Guinevere and the pathetic Olivia in "The Vicar of Wakefield." Ellen Terry was primarily a comedienne, at her best in sparkling scenes. She agreed that she could not long sustain a definite emotion. In private life she could not sustain a resentment, she said, adding, "On the stage I can pass swiftly from one effect to another, but I cannot fix one and dwell on it, with that superb concentration which seems to me the special attribute of the tragic actress. To sustain, with me, is to lose the impression that I have created, not to increase its intensity."

For upward of half a century Ellen Terry added to the sum of the world's good humor

and enjoyment of romantic beauty, in Shakespeare and a long line of semiclassic plays, and deepened the sensibilities of her audiences by the touching pathos of her acting in characterizations of sadness, like that of Ophelia. These parts so touched her, because of her emotional sensitiveness that she often wept in sympathy for their mimic woes. When, in 1906, a performance was given in Drury Lane in observance of her half century on the stage the program included scenes from classic plays that included some twenty members of the Terry family, among a roster of players that represented the cream of the profession in England. Genée gave a dance, Caruso sang, Duse came out of retirement in Italy to honor the actress that everybody loved. In all she made ten North American tours, and in the 1925 New Year's honors she was made Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire.

Ellen Terry, in the words of Catullus, left upon the faces of all who ever saw her "such stains . . . as when a Grace sprinkles another's laughing face with nectar, and runs on."

Chain Stores and Cut Prices

RECOGNITION of the fundamental that efficient distribution of commodities to the multitude of consumers is quite as important as efficiency in production, makes the question of the methods by which goods are sold at retail one of the outstanding economic problems of the time. The function of the retail merchant, in assembling at convenient locations an assortment of articles in general demand, has in the past been to some extent regarded as secondary to that of the producer, but with changing conditions it has become apparent that the agencies by which the great consuming population is brought into touch with the manufacturers are an essential part of what is termed the "production" of wealth. The average citizen knows nothing about industrial processes, but is deeply concerned with the cost of what he has to buy. If through defective methods of merchandising the spread between factory costs and retail prices is so large that the latter are unduly high, it is manifest that the "consumers' strike," or limitation of buying, operates to lessen demand and thus to check production.

The question as to what constitutes a fair profit for the retail shopkeeper is in some respects akin to the old problem: "How large is a piece of chalk?" There are so many varieties of merchandise, some perishable, others liable to deteriorate or become shopworn, while still others maintain their quality and utility value, that it would seem impossible to arrange a uniform scale of prices, based on a percentage over the wholesale price.

To some extent this has been done by certain manufacturers who fix a retail price for their articles, but it has been found impracticable to get all the retailers to agree to maintain the established price, and with the coming of the "chain store" systems of retail shops new difficulties have arisen. It is claimed by opponents of the "chain stores" that the latter use the one-price merchandise as a method for undermining their competitors, by first cutting the prices of established brands or trade-marks, and then replacing the standard articles with others of less assured quality. How far this cut-price policy will prevail is a problem that is occupying the attention of many important manufacturing concerns.

Music of Moor and Sea

LAUGHING waters have inspired the composers of Scottish song. So have the lonely moors, the deep glens, the fair countryside. Edward Rosslyn Mitchell told the music merchants' convention in Edinburgh recently that the origin of Scottish music could also be traced to the paths by streams and along the seashore, where the water hums among the rocks and the wind sings over the sands. Its votaries, he said, were not the majestic masters of highly articulated music, but the "mute, inglorious Miltons" of the hills and the straths.

Devoid of complex forms, the music, particularly of the folk song, is strong in its appeal. It is simple, spontaneous, "ancient as the people, pure as their springs, enduring as their hills." Much of it is written, as a distinguished professor has said, on the pentatonic scale, the scale in which birds sing. Mendelssohn was captivated with Scottish music, and introduced in his overture to "The Hebrides" an imitation of Caledonia's national instrument.

Perhaps it takes an Orpheus Choir to give an adequate rendering of the songs of the people north of the Tweed. Yet they are simple songs, songs which express the gladness and the sadness and the humor and love of the people. The disturbing factor is the tendency to overshadow them in this age of jazz by the shoulder-shrugging melodies which find their chief emphasis in a dexterous drumstick performer. It is comforting, then, to hear a word of appreciation for the folk song and the music of yesteryear. If it is true that music is taking a more important place in the schools, the virtues of the simple songs of an earlier day should not be overlooked.

Editorial Notes

The statement that the barkentine Samson, Commander Byrd's antarctic ship, has been rigged as a bark may be meaningless to the layman, but it is far from being so to the nautical expert. For to the latter the change described indicates that a full step has thereby been taken toward duplicating the full-rigged argosies of nearly a century ago which were the pride of every blue-water sailor.

This may be the age of "jazz" and the "flapper," but it takes only a glance at the performances made by the men and women athletes of the United States in the qualifications for Uncle Sam's various Olympic teams to show that there are still many who get the greatest satisfaction out of the most worth-while outdoor activities.

After showing such ability in winning straw votes, it would seem as if Herbert Hoover should not have any difficulty in winning the farmers' votes.

Even a political steam roller has difficulty running on alcohol.

On the Road to Mandalay

RANGOON
SCARCELY have the sun's rays revealed the jeweled glory of the great Shwe Dagon's golden crown when the miles of docks along the yellow river break into a seething activity that continues until well into the tropic night. As many craft as throng the Huang-pu at Shanghai or the Hoogly at Calcutta struggle with the strong tidal currents which sweep ever past the long Rangoon water front. The sampan threads a laborious way through the maze of vessels from all the East and most of the world, drifting up or down stream with the violent tide faster than it can be propelled across the narrow river. The far-come liner tugs at her double moorings as the flood of turgid water surges against her. And the broad paddle wheels of a dozen river craft splash wildly as the Irrawaddy fleet puts off and heads for the canal entrance which is the gateway of the road to Mandalay.

For myself I have chosen one of the smaller craft which my "ricksha" man has found with considerable difficulty in the turmoil of the river front, and only just in time. And once more I find myself in the not unsatisfactory position of being the sole European passenger, for this is a little river boat which touches at many villages through the delta and along the tributaries of the winding Irrawaddy before taking up the main route to the north and Mandalay. She is not unlike the stern-wheeler upon which I made the Bagdad-Basrah trip down the Tigris a few months ago, but there is no further comparison, for this throng of gayly adorned and smiling Burmese is as different to the grave and silent Arabs as the vivid color along the Irrawaddy is in sharp contrast to the dull monotone of the Arabian desert. There is no doubt of their friendship as I walk among them, and this is strengthened beyond the possibility of a rupture as I buy several handfuls of the native sweetsmeats for the bright-eyed children who crowd around me.

For such Europeans as may chance to travel by this leisurely and time-consuming means a small space is provided on the upper deck at the tip of the bow. This, with a table and a few chairs, is partitioned off from the rest of the crowded steamer. If one's journey be through the night he must provide his own equipment, but he will be undisturbed and quite comfortable. Moreover, fare of such sort as he may supply will be prepared for him by the ship's cook on a small stove at the stern "reserved for Europeans." Then, too, there is a "canteen" of sorts where plenty of fruit is procurable, together with a variety of edibles, some familiar and more interestingly mysterious. Bottles cryptically labeled "limonade" are cooled by a generous supply of ice, and of filtered water there is enough to provide for everyone on board.

I find that my interest in natives does not permit me to remain long in the privacy of the "first class" space. This is my first actual contact with the Burmese folk and it is quite the sort of contact that the student of my type seeks. On the lower deck, which is but a few inches above the water, and about the upper, they squat and recline and lie, these Burmese of the Irrawaddy villages, young and old, women and children. There are, of course, a few Chinese among them; and the blends of the two peoples strongly favor the Chinese, especially in the case of the women. And there is as much difference between the Bengalis, among whom I have lately spent a few weeks, and the Burmese, as there is between the two great cities of Calcutta and Rangoon.

It is impossible not to like these Burmese at the very first encounter. They are a light-hearted folk; always smiling, it seems; always apparently happy. "As irresponsible

as children," I have heard them called, and it may be that they are. But I like that sort of "irresponsibility" when it produces contented faces, bright eyes, ready smiles. Their keen glances follow me about the deck as I step carefully among the family groups. Their interest is avid as I purchase something at the "canteen."

"What is the white man going to buy?" I can fancy them saying to one another. "What will he eat? Where is he going? Why is he traveling, the only European, on this little boat?" If I could but talk to them in their own tongue, the only true means of gaining the confidence of an alien people! As a hundred times before I deplore the lack of a universal language in which all, of whatever nation, race or creed, might talk to each other and thus develop a friendliness beyond the possibility of further misunderstanding or conflict.

However, the smile possesses a sort of universal significance in its manifestation of kindly intent, and I have found the world over that it rarely fails to find its response. And the Burmese are like the Polynesians in that they would far rather smile than not. You can go into a Burma village, as you can into a Polynesian, commence with a broad smile, continue with a chuckle, and conclude with hearty laughter, and in a few minutes you will have old and young about you merry as school children at recess. They may not know what it means—indeed, it may not mean anything—but it is a certain way to establish friendly relations.

Here on this little Irrawaddy river steamer, making its leisurely way along the road to Mandalay, no one speaks English, or French, or German, the three languages in which I am able to express myself in a more or less limited fashion. But I have been in far worse linguistic dilemmas, with sometimes a little of insecurity attending them as well. And so I commence with the children, usually a sure way to the hearts of the elders among Oriental folk; and before long we are all friends, and I abandon entirely the silly privacy of the "first class" apartment.

The road to Mandalay, by whatever steamer, leads first through the twenty-mile canal which connects Rangoon with the Irrawaddy. Many a native village of thatched huts, with its adjacent rice paddies and its symmetrical pagoda dominating the landscape, clusters comfortably upon the green banks. As we come into the river itself there are more villages, and as the distance from Rangoon increases they partake less and less of the character of what we call "civilization," and thus become more interesting.

Here and there narrow creeks lead from the river, and far among the rice fields the sails of native craft are visible, seeming to move mysteriously across the land itself. One longs to navigate some such toylike waterway, if only to see where it might lead and what might be at its end. At every riverside village the little steamer pauses while some of the passengers leave and others promptly take their places, to the accompaniment of much chatter, much laughter and nothing resembling haste. Little in existence is of less consequence than time to the Burmese. Clocks and calendars hold for him as little significance as to a five-year-old. Haste is merely misdirected energy, and the four-mile-an-hour Irrawaddy steamer, with her long wayside barriers during which plenty of social intercourse is possible, is the ideal method of travel.

As the soft tropical twilight gathers, then quickly yields to night while the blazing stars of the low latitudes find their reflections in the gently flowing river, a conviction comes to me that there is something to be said for the Burmese viewpoint, especially when one is in Burma and leisurely traveling the road to Mandalay. M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
BERLIN and, incidentally, Germany have received their first genuine American restaurant and soda fountain, which has been established by the Roberts Company on Kurfürstendamm, the fashionable West End boulevard, where it has become a center of attraction. For the United States visitor to Berlin to enter this sparkling little restaurant is like being back in his own country. Here he finds club sandwiches, griddle cakes, pies, sundaes, frappés, in short, everything his heart may have been longing for, for many months, 3000 miles away from home. To the German all this is utterly new. For him to enter this strange looking place for the first time is a genuine adventure. Trying to hide his curiosity, he will walk up to the brightly lit windows and peer inside. A few moments of reflection usually follow, then he takes his courage in both hands and enters with much bravado.

Right in the entrance he has his first surprise when the doorkeeper hands him his check on which the amount to be paid is afterward punched. The soda fountains with smart American boys behind them are the next surprise, and the quick service without tipping and the paying on leaving amaze him greatly. This bill of fare is a genuine puzzle, because he knows none of the dishes, in fact, is quite unable to distinguish a sundae from a frappe. And not everyone knows enough English to order a "maple-vanilla-malted-milk-and-egg-frappe," at least such words were never learned at school by the average German and are contained in no book teaching English for business purposes. So every dish has a number and if he cannot make himself understood he just gives the latter. But this restaurant is not just another addition to the scores of cafés and restaurants on that boulevard; it is more than that. It is teaching the Germans that there exist other drinks than beer, and thus it is unconsciously working for prohibition in this country.

The day on which it will be possible to shatter an atom and thus win immeasurable power and construct engines of a size small enough to fit into the palm of one's hand developing thousands of horsepower may not be so very far off after all, judging from the work being carried on by such men as Sir Ernest Rutherford in Cambridge, and such institutions as the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft in Berlin. By theoretically dividing an atom into little electric particles, chemistry has become a branch of physics. Prof. Otto Hahn of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft, recently declared in a lecture. Some day, he continued, one would be able to build up an atom synthetically with the use of electric tensions of great variety. This should also make the shattering of atoms possible. Perhaps even the electric tension of thunderstorms could be utilized for this purpose which, if harnessed and used in this way, would provide the world with practically unlimited sources of power. The Prussian Academy of Sciences has elected Sir Ernest Rutherford corresponding member of its classes of mathematics and physics.

It is interesting and most amazing, and sometimes a little amusing, to investigate the world of thought in which the rabid Communist moves. Ever and again he will entertain ideas about a subject on which the rest of the world fully agrees, which run wholly contrary to public feeling. He will conjure up political dangers where nobody expected to find them and he will see a hidden meaning, a sinister purpose behind most things the bourgeois does. But that so harmless an affair as the welcoming of the three ocean liners, Captain Koehl, Major Fitzmaurice and Baron von Huenefeld, which to all was a festive and delightful event, should be severely criticized as dangerous to the children of the proletariat, and that by their own parents, does baffle the ordinary man. But this is exactly what the Communist section of the parent council of Berlin schools did when it passed a resolution protesting against "forcing" children to participate in the "imperialistic feting of the liners" by closing the schools and inducing the children to sing folk songs to the famous trio. What the children would think of their parents grudging them a few school-free hours and a chance to see

their heroes and be thanked by them for their singing—this even less of this decision—is another question. No doubt there would be loud protests, especially since a well-known clothing firm of this city invited 3000 youngsters to see, cheer and make much of their heroes in the hotel Kaiserhof where they stayed during their visit to Berlin. It was a strange and touching scene, to watch these thousands of happy boys and girls of all classes thronging the lobby of the luxurious hotel, bent excitedly over their cocoa and cake and then rushing to greet the fiers as soon as they came on the scene. Afterward Baron von Huenefeld, smiling all over his face, remarked to the writer that he was astonished that a single thread of clothing had been left on him.

The automobile pilot is the very latest profession in this city, and by inaugurating it the German capital has introduced an important innovation which no doubt will soon be copied by other capitals. The duties of these pilots who, clad in smart reddish-brown uniforms, wait on the main roads leading to Berlin and who are also at the disposal of the large hotels, are manifold. Fully acquainted with the traffic rules, one-way streets and short cuts, they are able to guide the car owner from other parts of the country or abroad safely through the city. They can point out to him everything worth while seeing, can name banks and stores, watch his car while he is attending his business or devotes himself to his shopping, in short, relieve him of worry about the many little puzzling things a driver is so often confronted with in a strange city. Some of them even speak several foreign languages. This practical organization has been established by the German Automobile Club and thus is based on a sound footing. The pilots are young men trained especially for this purpose, but they are not expected to drive a car; that is left to its owner.

If there ever was a competition for the strongest little "finger"—and such a competition would not be so very strange at all in this age of contests of every description—one of the prizes undoubtedly would be won by a former miner now living in Bavaria. At a recent athletic meet, a newspaper of this city reports, he lifted 302 pounds with his little finger and 784 pounds with his middle finger. What impression may a hearty handshake of this man leave, the paper asks with some justification.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain free of their authority, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"By the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The article appearing in the Monitor of June 20, by F. H. H., entitled "By the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail," has interested me very much. Having taken the journey myself many times, it recalled old delights.

There is one thing, however, that F. H. H. has omitted to relate, and that is the quaint little paddle steamer that connects the two train journeys.

On this boat, travelers breakfasted, or dined, according to whether they were traveling to or from Darjeeling. It is only a short trip, but it adds to the colorful and picturesque sights and adventures on that never-to-be-forgotten journey "up to the hills" as the white population playfully designate the vast grandeur and beauty of the Himalayan Mountains. ANNA E. WILLIAMS, London, Eng.

"Education in Korea"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your editorial on "Education in Korea," in the Monitor of July 3 is very interesting and instructive. May I say, however, that S. Ikegami is not Governor-General of Chosen. General Hanzo Yamashita fills that post as successor to Admiral Baron Makoto Saito. San Francisco, Calif. KIMPE SAKAI.